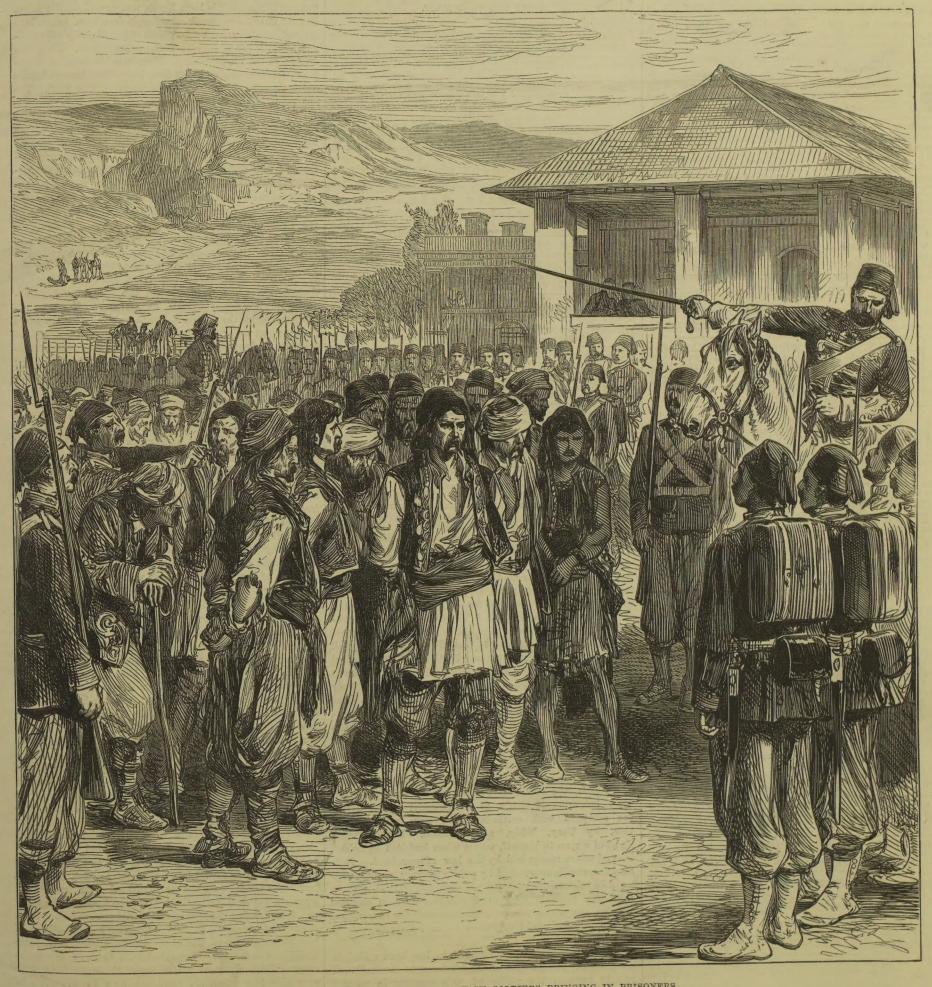


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1884.—vol. LXVII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.

WITH SIXPENCE BY POST, 6½D.



THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA: TURKISH SOLDIERS BRINGING IN PRISONERS.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Le Mans, France, the wife of W. P. Cunningham, late of Sirgapore, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Clandon Park, Guildford, the Countess of Onslow, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at St. George's Church, Campden-hill, by the Rev. Horace D. Elam, Frank Holmes, second son of George Graham Stone, of Eastcote, Redhill, to Clara, youngest daughter of the late J. Little, of Wilton Villa, Campden-hill, Kensington. No cards.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Twickenham, by the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, M.A., Vicar of East Twickenham, John, third son of Henry Studdy, Esq., of Waddeton Court. Brixham, Devon, to Ada Mary (Lily), elder surviving daughter of William Needham, Esq., Kilmorey House, Twickenham.

On the 5th inst., at Hove, by the Rev. Walter Kelly, Frederick Curtis, n., of Staines, to Anne Matilda Watson, widow of the late Edward

jun., of Staines, to Anne Matilda Watson, widow of the late Edward Skegs, Esq.
On the 19th ult., at the parish church, Lavigny, Canton de Vand, Switzerland, by the Rev. Edouard Barde, of Vandoeuvres, Henry de Lessert, son of Arthur de Lessert, Esq., Geneva, to Marie, only daughter of the late Colonel Louis Tronchin, of Lavigny.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Bournemouth, Catherine Elizabeth, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. J. Townshend Boscawen, aged 21.
On the 23rd ult., at Port au Prince, Hayti, deeply regretted, Christian Schultz, Esq., Consul for the Empire of Germany and for Denmark, and Consul-General for the Netherlands, aged 63.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of his mother, 4, Lansdowne-terrace West, Brighton, Major Henry Astbury Leveson, aged 47.
On the 5th inst., at his residence, 6, Mulgrave-terrace, Kingstown, James Courtney Cottingham, Esq., eldest son of the late James Henry Cottingham, Esq., of Summerville, county of Cavan.

Couriney Cotingnain, Esq., Sec.
Esq., of Summerville, county of Cavan.
On the 6th inst., at Trouville-sur-Mer, of rheumatic fever, Lady Susan Vane Tempest, widow of the late Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, and only daughter of the late Duke of Newcastle, aged 36.
On the 11th inst., at Brighton, the Hon. Ashley Carr Glyn, aged 35.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25.

SUNDAY, Sept. 19.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. G. Abbott, Rector of St. Luke's, Old-street.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Duckworth.
St. Jemes's, closed.

Whithehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis G. Waugh.

Savoy, closed.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20. Norwich Musical Festival begins (five

St. Matthew, evangelist and apostle.
Races: Bristol and Derby.
Festival of the Three Choirs,
Worcester, rehearsal.
Royal Humane Society, committee,
4 r.m. TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

4 p.m. Associated Chambers of Commerce, special meeting at Leeds (two days). WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Autumnal equinox. Moon's last quarter, 7 a.m.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.

Monmouth Races. Highland Dog Show, Inverness (two days). Barnard Castle Agricultural Society

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. London Athletic Club, Lillie-bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28° 6" N.; Long. 0° 18 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

| | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND, | | 18, |
|--------------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| DAY. | Barometer | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum, read at 10 P.M. | Maximum, read at 10 r.m. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. | Rain in 24 hour read at 10 A. next morning. |
| 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 | 29:500 29:939 30:197 30:267 30:181 | 64·0 57·7 55·0 57·4 60·3 [63·8 | 50.4 53.0 57.0 54.5 | ·81 ·65 ·86 ·86 ·89 ·73 ·67 | 4 | 53.9 | 77.3 68.5 63.3 64.8 70.2 75.8 70.8 | SSE. E. S. WSW. BSW. SSE. BSE. NE. NNE. NE. NE. ENE. NE. | Miles 230 143 69 221 290 411 398 | In. *000 *000 *000 *000 *000 *000 |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2

Sunday, | Monday, | Tuesday, | Wednesday, | Thursday, | Friday, | Saturday.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending

MONDAY, SEPT. 20.—Firework-making in South Nave by One Hundred of Messrs.
T. Brock and Co.'s Employés. (See Daily Papers.) Midget Hanlons.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.—Dramatic Performance. Midget Hanlons. Exhibition of
Rees. Hives, and Honey.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.—Midget Hanlons. Second Day of Bee Exhibition.
THUREDAY, SEPT. 23.—Great Firework Display. Dramatic Performance. Last
Ray of Bee Exhibition. Midget Hanlons.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.—Midget Hanlons.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Eatertainment, EYES
AND NO EYES. Midget Hanlons.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season
Ticket.

A L E X A N D R A P A L A C E.

MONDAY.—Mr. Fleming Norton's Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

TUESDAY.—Opera—Fanst, "with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, and GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, with startling pyrotechnic effects from a Great Balloon Ascent.

strels, with an entirely New Programme Clast

Time this Senson).

FRIDAY.—Mr. Fleming Norton's Entertainment.

EAT URDAY.—Opera—"Fra Diavolo." with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, and reptition of the Rural Fete and Illumination of the Grove, with additional noveltics. Admission, One Shilling each day; or by the Guinea Season Ticket.

A LEXANDRA PALACE. — GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY, TUESDAY NEXT.—The Largest Shells and Rockets. Great Novelities in Pyrotechny. Starlling Illuminated Ascent of the Great Balloon (weather permitting) by Captain Dight, discharging fireworks in every direction.

A LEXANDRA PALACE.—OPERAS with the Eminent Artistee of the CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY. Twice Every Week, at Three This Weck, TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Stalls, 3s. 6d. (or for any Six Operas, 15s.) Reserved Scats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.; or 2s. 6d. Seats for any Six Operas, 10s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE FRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Ornal-faxion." "Christian Martyra" "Massacre of the Innocenta," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, &c., New Bond-street. Ten to Stx. Admission. Is

ELIJAH WALTON.—Exhibition of Alpine, Eastern, OPEN. EURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. From Ten to Six. Admission. including Catalogue, 18.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.—Under the Special Patronage of the Queen.—The AUTUMN SESSION will COMMENCE on MINDAY, OCT. 4.
Instruction in Drawing, Painting, and Modelling in Clay or Wax, Wood Engraving, &c. For prespectus apply at the School, 43, Queen-square, W.O.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), SEPT, 18, at Eight o'Clock,
THE PORTER OF HAVRE
MONDAY, SEPT, 20 ... THE PORTER OF FIGARO.
TUESDAY, SEPT, 21 ... THE PORTER OF HAVRE,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT, 22 ... THE PORTER OF HAVRE,
THURSDAY, SEPT, 23 ... THE PORTER OF FIGARO.
SATURDAY, SEPT, 24 ... MARRIA-1E OF FIGARO.
SATURDAY, SEPT, 25 ... THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LYCEUM.—MACBETH.—Every Evening, at Eight MACBETH.—Macbeth, Mr. Irving; Duncan, Mr. Huntley; Malcolm, Mr. e; Banquo, Mr. Forrester; Macduff, Mr. Swinbourne; Ross. Mr. G. Neville, Miss Pauncefort; First Witch, Mr. Mead; Second Witch, Mr. Archer; Thirr, Mrs. Huntley; Lady Macbeth, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe). Proceeded, at Seven HAPPY PAIR—Mr. G. Neville and Miss Virginia Francis. Lessee and grey Mrs. Fateman.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN Every Evening, at Eight, at the BOYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

The Largest and most Magnificent Theatre in the World. Great success of the Olympic Drama, THE TWO ORPHANS. Olympic Artistes and Effects. Every Evening at 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20,

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS WILL ELEVENTH CONSCULTIVE YEAR AT THIS HALL IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON!

A FACT WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN THE HISTORY OF

Since Sept. 18, 1865, down to the present time, Mesers, Moore and Burgess's Company have never once ceased giving their entertainment at this hall for a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

Deeply grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon their efforts throughout his long course of years, it will ever be the constant study of the management not only to maintain the high character of the Entertainment so long given under their direction, but also to add to its attractiveness whenever an opportunity presents itself for so doing.

or so doing.

ON MONDAY

a Programme of a most attractive character will be given in the
Afternoon at Three, in the Evening at Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
T H E Y E A R R O U N D. Performing EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT, and on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS,

The universally celebrated

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR
ENTERTAINMENT IN EXISTENCE,

now entering into the

ELEVENTH CONFECUTIVE YEAR OF ONE UNBROKEN
SEASON AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The Company is now emposed of

UWARDS OF FORTY ARTISTES,

comprising in its ranks some of the finest Vocalists and Instrumentalists in England.

THE WORDS AND MUSIC OF ALL THE SONGS

sup by the

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

are written expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composers of the
age, amongst whem may be enumerated Henry S. Leigh, E. L. Blanchard, Charles J.

Dupplie, John Thomson, F. Stainforth, Frank Vizetelly, R. Hurrison, Godfrey
Turner, H. Sampson, Herr Meyer Lutz, J. R. Thomas, R. Cane, Charles Blamphin, &c.

Doors open for Day Performance at 2.39.

No fees. No charge for Programmes. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.;

Mr. W. S. LESLIE,

Mr. W. S. LESLIE, the marvellous Alto, will sing at every Performance.

JAMES'S GREAT HALL .- The last few wecks of FAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS to AMERICA through the United States and Home Again in two hours. Positively closing on Saturday, Oct. 16. Guide, Mr. Authur Matthison. National Music by the Band. Tickets, from 1s. to 5a., to be had at all the I threries: and at Austin's Ticket-office. Daily at Three and Eight.

DROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on ROCKS and MINFRALS, at KING'S COLLEGE are given on Wednesday and Friday conings, from Nine to Ten o'Clock, and on Thursday evenings from Eight to Nine, be 1st dues commence WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, and will be continued to Easter. Private Instruction in Geology and Mineralogy can be had at 149, Strand, by those rabbe to attend Fubile Jectures.

Trivate Instruction in Geology and Mineralogy can be had at 149, Strand, by those unrelief to attend Fublic Tectures.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS of SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, contains:—

Portrait of the late Major H. A. Leveson, the "Old Shekarry." Scene from "The Shaughraun," at Drury Lane.

Extraordinary Scene in Guiddhall.

Serious Accident to the Dorking Coach.

Bicycle Meeting at Lillie-Bridge.

Old Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Pestivities at Burghley House.

A Blind Corner. Double-page Engraving.

A Special Coloured Supplement, Double-page Picture, drawn by J. Sturgess, entitled "Bygone St. Leger Heroes."

Doncaster Races—Sir Tatton Sykes's Year. Old Bill Scott.

Doncaster Races—Sir Tatton Sykes's Year.

Our Captious Critic.

Also Articles by Popular Writers. Coaching, Racing, Chess, Music, Drama. Circular Notes. By-the-Bye.

Sporting and Dramatic News of the Week.

Published at the Office, 198, Strand. Every Saturday. Price 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.

A circular from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

revising and making some additions to "General Slave Trade Instructions, intended for the guidance of officers of the Navy, and dated July 31, 1875, has evoked stern reprobation from a portion of the public press. The subject dealt with in the circular is one to which the English people attach high importance. If there is any political sentiment which above and beyond all others is sure to take hold upon English sympathy, and which may be truly described as national, it is abhorrence of slavery. Lord Palmerston correctly interpreted the spirit of his countrymen in persevering to the last in a foreign policy hostile to that system. Indeed, the traditions of the present century, growing in strength with every decade, and developing to its fullest extent of significance the celebrated dictum of Lord Mansfield, are an inheritance of which the British people are specially proud-They belong exclusively to no political party. They are accepted with cordiality, and even with exultation, by Tory, Whig, and Radical. The personal right of a man to himself, unless when forfeited by crime, is everywhere recognised by the law of our land. It is also universally recognised by public feeling; and perhaps no Administration, however popular, could take a more fatal step towards its own dissolution than in countenancing any retrograde movement towards the recognition of the assumed right of others to hold their fellows as slaves.

The Admiralty circular referred to has been called in question on the ground of its tendency to neutralise, if not to reverse, the policy of this country in respect of the treatment to be applied by the servants of

her Majesty to fugitives from slavery claiming their protection. In principle, it is supposed to resemble the Fugitive Slave Act adopted by the Congress of the United States of America not long prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. A portion of it, we confess, may be made to bear this interpretation; and there can be little doubt that, looking at it in this light. public opinion, either before or soon after the reassembling of Parliament, will be sufficiently powerful to compel its modification. The portion to which we allude is an instruction to the effect that should a slave escaping from his owner reach a British ship or boat on the high seas he is to be retained on board, on the ground that on the high seas the British vessel is a part of the dominions of the Queen. "But," add the Lords of the Admiralty, "when the vessel returns within the territorial limits of the country from a vessel of which the slave has escaped, he will be liable to being surrendered on demand being made, supported by necessary proofs." With deepest regret that it should have been deemed expedient to furnish the officers of her Majesty's Navy with any such instructions, we take leave to make upon it the following observations.

In the first place, we are wholly disinclined to admit the insinuation that this instruction is designed to lead on to a reversal of anti-slavery policy. We feel confident that it no more represents the political sentiment of the Conservative party than it does that of those who are opposed to them. Technically speaking, of course, the Cabinet is responsible both for its tenour and for its issue. But we doubt very much whether it has been taken into serious consideration by the chiefs of her Majesty's Government. It is dated July 31 of the present year. That was a time, as we all remember, when the pressure of legislative business was so heavy as to leave Ministers no leisure for revising a departmental document of this kind. The attention bestowed upon it, probably, was only that regarded as due to an official formality. It seems to have been drawn up by some trusted subordinate; and let us. hope that it was drawn up without any conscious purpose on the part of the draughtsman of obliterating practically (for it could not be theoretically) one of the dearlycherished principles of English public law.

There is no necessity for assuming any studied design on the part of anyone to reverse the anti-slavery policy of the United Kingdom. It is very easy to conceive that her Majesty's officers of the Navy, in carrying out that policy in different quarters of the globe, may have had todeal with events extremely embarrassing. On the one hand, claims of humanity could not fail to have force on their liveliest sympathies. On the other hand, international rights might well, in certain cases, seem to counterbalance the pressure of such claims. Her Majesty's Government will not be held open to censure, but will be considered deserving of praise, for taking every precaution suggested by practical sagacity for avoiding the entanglement of their country, through their executive officials, in international disputes. On such disputes have sometimes hung the gravest consequences. In more than one case within the memory of this generation war has followed the somewhat ostentatious assertion by British local authorities in foreign parts of what they supposed to be national rights. England cannot afford to play the part of knight-errant of humanity in every part of the world. Nor can she very prudently intrust to her naval officers the luxury of at will, and irrespectively of possible consequences, defying local laws, cruel as they may be, for the sake of rescuing from their fangs their unhappy victims. We surmise that the Admiralty instructions upon which we are commenting were drawn out with the laudable view of restraining captains of her Majesty's vessels within proper limits of forbearance, and of thereby preventing imbroglios calculated to foreclose, as it were, in this or that part of the world, a general policy of peace.

Nevertheless, the instruction from which we have quoted strikes us as a profound mistake. It cannot be allowed to stand as it does. It violates not only our traditional humanitarian policy, but, unless we greatly err, our settled law. If the deck of one of her Majesty's ships is to be regarded as part of her territory, wherever she may be, and a fortiori on the high seas which are free to all, the extradition of a fugitive slave, on the demand of his owners, can only be considered his extradition by executive authority from the Queen's dominions in the face of legal precedents. The appearance of the slaveowner on board a British man-of-war to claim a slave who has taken refuge there can only be regarded as equivalent to the appearance of the same owner, for the same purpose, on British soil. How would our courts of law treat his claims in such a case? We have good reason to know, and to rejoice in our knowledge. It will not be permitted to administrative expediency to trample down principles which the world and we ourselves regard as identified with one of our foremost national distinctions. We can have no misgiving on this head. The mistake will be rectified. And, possibly, it may serve only to impress upon officers of her Majesty's Navy the care, discrimination, and forethought which will be expected from them in any intercourse which duty may call upon them to hold with countries less amenable than our own to the rules of

civilisation;

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Prince Leepold, drove to Glassalt Shiel on Thursday week, and on the following day her Majesty, with Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Linn of Dee and to the Linn of Quoich. Prince Leopold visited Sir John and Lady Clark at Tilliepronie. The Earl of Carnarvon arrived at Balmoral, and on the next day, with Earl and Countess Sydney, dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, at-

tended divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Lees, of the abbey church of Paisley. The Prince and Princess of Wales had luncheon with the Queen. The Earl of Carnarvon and the Rev. Dr. Lees dined with her

Majesty.

The Queen gave a ball on Monday evening at the castle in The Queen gave a ball on Monday evening at the castle in celebration of the approaching departure of the Prince of Wales to India. The tenantry, with their families, together with the servants and gillies of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, were present. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, Prince and Princesses Christian, Princess Province and Princes and Princes Leonald all joined in the dance her Beatrice, and Prince Leopold all joined in the dance, her Majesty dancing with Prince Albert Victor. Supper was served in the hall of the castle, and dancing was afterwards

continued until three o'clock the next morning.

Prince Leopold left Balmoral on Tuesday for Inverary Castle and Blythswood. The Earl of Carnarvon dined with

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice, drove to Braemar on Wednesday, when, after changing horses, the drive was continued to Glen Derg, at the foot of Ben Maedhui. The Royal party partook of tea at the lodge, returning in the evening, via Braemar, to Balmoral. The Queen, with the Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, has also made various other excursions during the week.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Weiting to her Majesty.

in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has had good sport deerstalking in the Highlands. On Saturday last his Royal Highness killed a fine stag in Ballocbuie Forest. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, and, after lunching with the Queen, walked from Balmoral to Abergeldie Mains and partook of tea with Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph. Their Royal Highnesses, with their family, are expected to leave Abergeldie en route for Sandringham. Abergeldie en route for Sandringham.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has returned to Strelitz from England and Scotland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait arrived on Saturday last at Addington Park, near Croydon, from Switzerland.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Ela and Emyntrude Russell have arrived at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, from Endsleigh Cottage, Tavistock.

The Duchess of Manchester has left Tandragee Castle, county Armagh, for Yorkshire.

The Right Hon. the Premier has arrived at Sandbeck Park on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Scarborough.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Hon. Mrs. Brand have arrived at Glynde, Sussex

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have left Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, for his Lordship's shooting-box in Scotland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in Paris on Saturday last from Bowood, Wilts. The Marchioness has gone on a visit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Abercorn at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Agatha Russell have left Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, for Woburn Abbey, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

The Earl and Countess of Seafield have arrived at Bal-

macaan from Castle Grant. The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left town for

Heron Court, near Christchurch. The Earl and Countess of Dartrey have arrived at Dartrey

House, in the county of Monaghan, from the Continent. Earl and Countess Spencer have left Spencer House, St. James's, for his Lordship's seat in Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Mexborough left town on Saturday last for Methley Park, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have joined their yacht, the Palestine, now cruising in the Channel."

The Dowager Countess Spencer, accompanied by Ladies Sarah and Victoria Spencer and the Hon. Charles Spencer, has arrived at Worthing.

The Countess of Cardigan de Lancastre, who returned last week to Cowes from a lengthened cruise in her yacht Sea Horse, has, with the Count de Lancastre, arrived at Deene,

Northamptonshire. Earl and Countess Somers and Lady Adeline Somers-Cocks have arrived at Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire, from Whitby.

The Earl of St. Germans has arrived at Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall.

The Earl of Guilford has returned to Waldershare Park from Glenham Hall, his seat in Suffolk.

The Earl of Meath has arrived at Kilruddery, his seat at Bray, in the county of Wicklow.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived at Invergarry, on a visit to Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P., and Mrs. Ellice, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Inverary Castle.

Viscountess Forbes and Miss Vaughan have gone to Brighton.

Lady Poltimore has returned to Court Hall, Devon.

Lord and Lady Wolverton have arrived at Ranston, their seat near Blandford.

Lord and Lady Elcho have arrived in town from the Continent.

The coming of age of Viscount Trafalgar, eldest son of Earl Nelson, was celebrated, last week, at Trafalgar, near Salisbury, with great festivities. A ball was given to 200 members of the chief families of the county; the tenantry, to the number of 350, were entertained at luncheon, followed by a garden party: and all dependents upon the extens negligible in the and all dependants upon the estates participated in the rejoicings. Viscount Trafalgar was presented by the servants with a silver inkstand, by the labourers on the estate with a claret goblet and glasses, and by the principal tenants with a handsome Queen Ann cup of silver, bearing a suitable inscription.

MR. GLADSTONE ON MENTAL CULTURE.

At the annual meeting of the Hawarden Literary Institution, At the annual meeting of the Hawarden Literary Institution, on Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone was present, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said there was no circumstance in his view more gratifying in the condition of the country than the great change which had taken place, especially in the labouring population, as to the means which they possessed for self-support and self-improvement. There was not only an improvement upon, but there was a contrast of a highly favourable character with, their condition in other times.

An immense change had taken place in the position of the

An immense change had taken place in the position of the agricultural labourer during the last thirty-six years (they knew what his wages were then and what they were now) a change that had been brought about without great grievance or oppression, he would venture to say, to any portion of the community; on the contrary, with the general conviction that it was for the good of all, although these changes in some degree momentarily rubbed and fretted in particular cases and in particular cases and in particular circumstances just for the moment. He thought they would admit that in that parish there was not a general pressure among the labouring classes, to induce men to say that they would give everything to their bodily wants and to their families, and reserve nothing for the cultivation of the mind.

He would say a word as to the kind of temptation which He would say a word as to the kind of temptation which beset those who were called upon for a great deal of bodily labour in their usual lot in life. He did not refer to the temptations to worthless or profligate living, but to temptation of another class, which, perhaps, had a readier access to those who laboured hard, simply because they did not appear to involve at first sight any moral offence. He meant the temptation to bodily and mental indolence at the moment when work was done. Now as far as the body was contion to be dily and mental indolence at the moment when work was done. Now, as far as the body was concerned, the body had pretty well done its duty when it had done that labour by means of which it had obtained wages, but mental indolence was a sad thing. There is no reason why a mind of that kind should be inactive, and time spent in lolling, loitering, whistling, playing marbles, and other trifling occupations which were unworthy to be called substitutes for accuration. It was quite evident although the and other trifling occupations which were unworthy to be called substitutes for occupation. It was quite evident although the body was hard pressed by the labour of a population so energetic and industrious as this, they did not always feel entirely exhausted. They had some strength remaining, and he was very glad that they had games of a character that required great bodily exercise. But what he entreated and desired was that they should do the same justice to their minds that they did to their bodies. Employment of the mind—relief to the mind by useful employment and recreation, did not in the slightest degree add to the fatigue which the body undergoes, and which degree add to the fatigue which the body undergoes, and which promoted that equitable and general development of the faculties as between body and mind which was most conducive to the health as well as the happiness of mankind. In this respect it must be admitted that the property and by this respect it must be admitted that as a people—and he was speaking not of the labouring classes, but of all classes—they did not come up to the proper standard. They did not do enough for the cultivation of their minds; they were, unless under the pressure of absolute necessity, a rather indolent people as regarded mental cultivation, not in the lowest class but in all classes. They should all protest against it in their constant. classes. They should all profest against it in their separate spheres, endeavour to show that they were not examples of it, and not allow themselves to slide into that reprehensible practice.

As regarded mining labour, the change had also been great and extraordinary. He did not speak of the changes which had been effected during the last two or three years. He had always looked upon that change with very mixed feelings. It was quite manifest that so great a change could not be supported permanently. The laws of trade did not permit the rise of three or four years ago in the price of coke and of coal. Such changes were not much to be desired, and those changes which were to be desired were those which came slower and more gradually, and which were of a more solid and permanent Apart entirely from this great change there had been a great upward movement on the part of the miners in other senses of the word. Out of this great augmentation of means there was something, at any rate, which a man might venture to spare for his mind. It might be said, perhaps, that this augmentation of means had been neutralised by an augmentation of prices. That was not so. There were no augmentations of prices at all to account for the difference in the mentations of prices at all to account for the difference in the wages of these days. It was true that some prices were raised—the price of meat, for example. What did that signify to those men? Nothing at all. It was totally beyond their reach. But meat a hundred years ago was not equal in quality to what it was now. When they heard from people of all classes about the increased cost of living, the reply was, "In some points that is true; in some points it is totally untrue; because such articles as tea and sugar and clothes are enormously reduced in price." But, independently of those cases where it was true and where it was totally untrue, it very commonly meant this—that people were not content to live as they were formerly. He did not say that was unreasonable. On the contrary, it is that now they had many of the innocent means of health, as well as subsiste nee and luxury, to a degree which formerly they could not have, and which cent means of health, as well as subsistence and luxury, to a degree which formerly they could not have, and which in a degree now formed part of the expenses of living. There were other nations much before England in this respect. They would find in Germany, France, and in many parts of Italy that there was a much greater disposition among the people of the country to avail themselves of opportunities of knowledge and mental culture than in England. In Scotland there is a great disposition. But why? Because of the improved education which the Scotch have now enjoyed for a good many generations. For a good many generations they that had a really efficient popular education. The mass of the English people were only just coming into possession of this blessing. It was quite true that they were called upon to pay for it. Education, if the article was good of its kind, was worth paying for; and its tendency was to redeem man and save him from base and grovelling pursuits.

Referring to the Walsh speaking records he said:—"I do not

Referring to the Welsh-speaking people, he said:—"I do not know if any of you ever read a series of letters by Mr. Richard, the member for Merthyr—a man of considerable ability, high character, and a distinguished Welshman, who sustains the character of a Welshman in the House of Commons with great effect. He published a series of letters in the Membership of the Membership of Letters in the Membership of the Membership of Letters in the Membershi great effect. He published a series of letters in the Morning Star, and brought them out as a small volume. I have read those letters with great advantage, and I was much struck by the character which he gives of the Weish people. It quite astonished me to see in how many respects that population can lay claim to credit and honour for all that most distinguishes good citizens and good men." The right hon, gentleman read several extracts from Mr. Richard's work to show the literary testes of the Weish people, and concluded by recommending tastes of the Welsh people, and concluded by recommending the institute to the parishioners for the opportunities which it afforded for culture, united by judicious arrangements with opportunities of rest and recreation.

Mr. Gladstone was present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new King's School at Chester yesterday week, and delivered an address. He argued that this was a time in which it was necessary for all who were connected with the commercial and trading classes of this country to bestir themselves if they wished to maintain their position. Popular education was rapidly extending, and the result would be to bring out of the labouring community a considerable number who would be formidable competitors to those of the middle class. So far as he could see, the competition of manual labourers among themselves was becoming lighter, while the competition of mental labourers was becoming sharper and sharper.

THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA.

Our accounts of the progress of this struggle are confused and contradictory. It is stated, however, that the insurgents were enabled to withstand the Turks at Dabra, Bilek, and Niksic. There is no doubt that in each of these engagements the Turks were repulsed with considerable loss. It is said that Nedjib Pasha has been recalled in consequence of these defeats. The total number of the Turkish reinforcements sent to the Herzegovina since the heripping of the rebellion feats. The total number of the Turkish reinforcements sent to the Herzegovina since the beginning of the rebellion amounts to 9000, the total of those sent to Bosnia being estimated to the sent to Bosnia being estimated to

amounts to 9000, the total of those sent to Bosnia being estimated at 7000. Fresh reinforcements are expected, the 18,000 troops in the Herzegovina being hardly sufficient for the guerrilla war threatening to set in.

According to the news sent from Mostar to Constantinople, two flying columns under Hussein and Nedjib Pashas were sent southward to open the roads to Bilek and Trebinje. Both are stated to have reached their destination without any engagement with the insurgents. They had no difficulty in clearing the roads and retaking the blockhouses which had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, so that now both Trebinje and Bilek can be provisioned from Ragusa. The two corps of Turkish troops are now to go back again northward and clear the country between Bilek and Gatshko. This latter is one of the most important points, for it leads up to Ziksies.

and clear the country between Bilek and Gatshko. This latter is one of the most important points, for it leads up to Ziksies, on the Montenegrin frontier, which has to be relieved.

A body of insurgents, together with some Montenegrins, attacked a convoy of 200 horses and provisions in the passes of Gabrilovich while on its way from Trebinje to Bilek. They are said to have captured forty horses, after a sharp engagement. The remainder of the convoy has arrived at Bilek. There must be still 6000 insurgents scattered in the mountains, receiving assistance from Servia. The Turks have seized a Service receiving assistance from Servia. The Turks have seized a Servian ship containing arms in the river Save. The Turkish troops are still disembarking at Kleck, and also on the Albanian coast, where at two places outbreaks are reported. On the 10th inst., in a conflict at Velkistrug, near Berbir, in the north of Bosnia, the band of the leaders Ostoja and Petzga was annihilated, and both leaders were killed. On the 9th there was hard fighting at Zubci, on the Montenegrin frontier, where the insurgents had taken refuge after their retreat from Trebinje.

claim the victory.

The Consuls of the mediating foreign Powers have set out The Consuls of the mediating toreign Fowers have set our from Mostar to visit the insurgents, in concert with Server Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, and to attempt a pacification. The Consular Commissioners of Germany, Austria, and Italy will proceed together along the line of the Austrian frontier, while the British, French, and Russian Consuls take a parallel line through the interior and endeavour to see the insurgent leaders. They will tell them that they must not hope for any assistance from the Powers or the Principalities, and will advise them to submit their grievances to the Ottoman Commissioner. The Consuls were to assemble on Wednesday or Thursday at Stolatz and inform Server Pasha of the result of their mission. If it be unsatisfactory Server Pasha will issue a proclamation pro-mising to redress all grievances if the insurgents submit by a

mising to redress all grievances if the insurgents submit by a date fixed by him.

In London, on Thursday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel, there was a conference of "the friends of the suffering rayahs of Bosnia and the Herzegovina." Mr. J. J. Merriman presided, and the principal speakers were Mr. J. L. Farley and the Rev. W. Denton. A resolution was adopted setting forth that the oppressions and wrongs under which the Christians of Bosnia and Herzegovina labour entitle them to the sympathy and aid of the Christian people of England, and pledging the meeting to aid the Christian population of the districts in question to obtain a removal of the evils under which they are suffering. It was also resolved to open a subscription. A guestion to obtain a removal of the evils under which they are suffering. It was also resolved to open a subscription. A letter from Lord Russell was read, in which his Lordship says "It is hopeless to expect that the Turkish rulers can afford any security for the performance of the duties of good government, and it may well be a question whether Austria, Russia, and the other Powers of Europe will, if asked to do so, undertake the task of internal government in the provinces of Turkey. If they decline these remains but one very content. Turkey. If they decline, there remains but one resource; to obtain for the people of Croatia and the Herzegovina, as Lord Derby formerly obtained for the people of Servia, something of the nature of independent government. I should myself wish to see Thessaly and Albania made provinces of the kingdom of Greece. You will now see what a vast problem lies before us. A good many years ago the Emperor Nicholas of Russia stated to Prince Metternich that he no longer wished to obtain Constantinople for himself: that he was quite ready obtain Constantinople for himself; that he was quite ready to see it placed under the Emperor of Austria, as a Sovereign in whom he could confide. That, however, is not now the question. I must continue to desire that the cause of civil and religious liberty may prosper all over the world; but it is for the people of Herzegovina and Servia to consider what is attainable, and by what means good government can be secured. For this purpose the wishes of the people themselves must be

consulted by the other Powers."

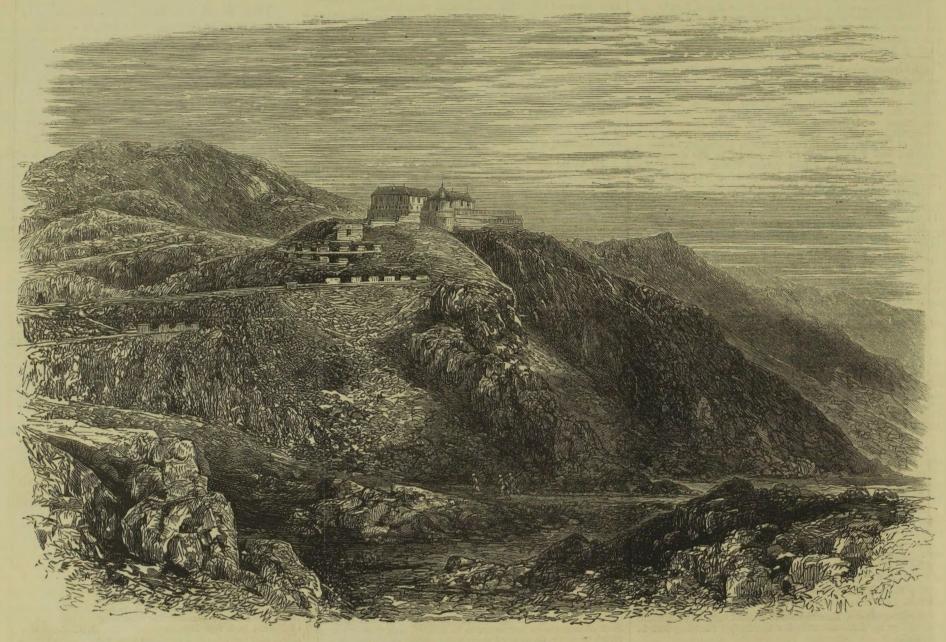
We present a sketch of Turkish soldiers with prisoners of war; a view of the frontier fortress of Kleck; and some figures of native women. They are supplied by M. Charles

At a meeting of the Guildford Town Council, held on Taesday night, the Earl of Onslow was elected High Steward of the borough in the place of Lord Grantley, deceased.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that her Majesty has appointed Mr. Arthur Larcom, of the Foreign Office, to be Acting Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service; and Mr. George Hugh Wyndham, second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Athens.

At a conference held in Battersea Rise with reference to the proposal that a third lunatic asylum should be erected in Surrey, resolutions were adopted to the effect that, inasmuch as the asylums contain many persons who are not bona-fide paupers, the attention of the authorities be directed to a more strict application of the law with a view to the withdrawal of such patients; that, in order to obviate the necessity of erecting additional accommodation, it is worthy of consideration whether other systems, such as boarding-out in cottages or the like, might not be advantageously adopted; that, in the event of its being found indispensably necessary to provide additional accommodation, it should be of a simple and inexpensive character, and for chronic patients only; and that a memorial be sent to the Home Secretary urging that the capitation grant now given to Scotland for all patients who have passed through the county asylum be extended to England.

THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA



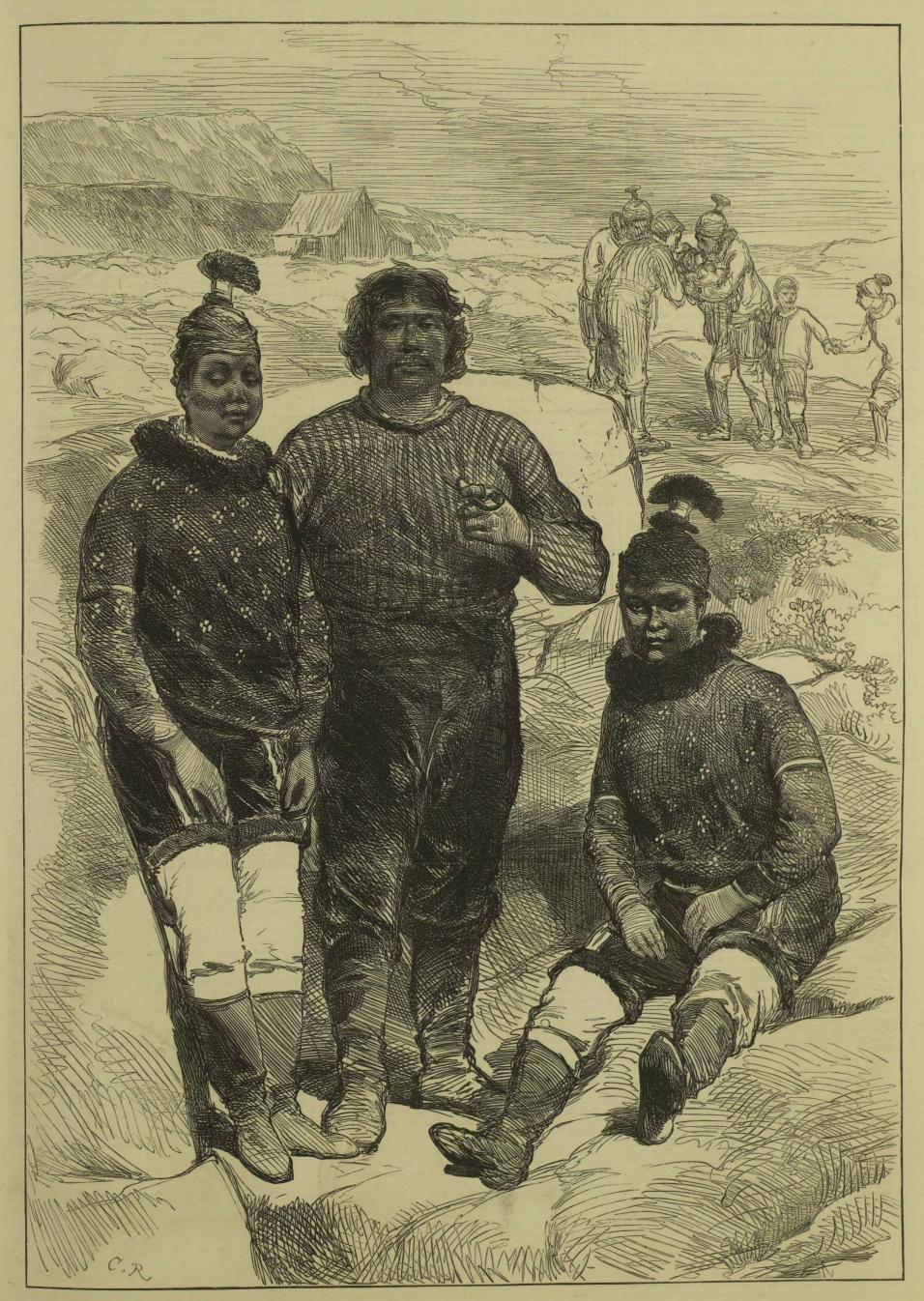
THE FORTRESS OF KLECK.







WOMEN OF MOSTAR AND TREBINJE.



THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION: GREENLANDERS AT GODHAVEN, DISCO ISLAND.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS. FRANCE.

(From our Corréspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 16.

A banquet given in honour of the English Commissioners of the Maritime Exhibition was held, last Friday, at the Palais

A banquet given in honour of the English Commissioners of the Maritime Exhibition was held, last Friday, at the Palais de l'Industrie. Upwards of 200 guests were present. The health of the Queen was proposed by M. Nicole, the director of the Exhibition; and amongst the principal speakers were Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., and Mr. Johnston, the secretary to the English Commissioners. Prior to the banquet a premenade concert was held.

Fresh inundations have broken out in the south this week. The departments of the Herault and the Gard have suffered severely. Part of the town of St. Pons was flooded on Monday, and several houses were carried away. St. Chimian suffered still more severely; fifty houses were destroyed and many persons perished. Railway communication between Villefort and Langogne has been interrupted by the falling in of a tunnel through the floods, and between Nîmes and Vigan by the destruction of an embankment. All railway communication between Cette and Bordeaux has also been interrupted. Numerous bridges have been carried away. The Lot, the Tarn, and the Alber have rapidly risen, and houses have been destroyed at Brassac and Castres. The district of Vignolles, between Beziers and Narbonne, is under water.

The Government contemplate the establishment of a new observatory, the direction of which is to be confided to M. Janssen. The main object will be the study of the physical constitution of the stars by means of astronomic photography and the spectrum analysis, a subject to which the attention of M. Janssen—who has recently returned from Japan, where he presided over the observations made during the transit of Venus—has been especially directed. The new observatory will be constructed in the Bois de Vincennes.

General Cissey, the Minister of War, is making a tour of inspection on the eastern frontier. Great attention was paid by him to the extensive fortifications now in course of preparation at Belfort.

A subscription lunch was given here, on Friday, to the English Commission by the directors a

preparation at Belfort.

A subscription lunch was given here, on Friday, to the English Commission by the directors and exhibitors of the Maitime and Fluvial Exhibition at the Palace of Industry.

M. Nicolle, the president, proposed "England and the Health of the Queen." Mr. Johnson and Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., retuined thanks, and drank to "The French Republic," "France," "The French Navy and Fleet."

SPAIN.

A new Ministry has been formed, under the Presidency of General Jovellar, who is also Minister of War. The Cabinet which has been got together under General Jovellar is understood to represent the triumph of the principle of universal suffrage in the elections for the Cortes, and there appears to be some hope, that the Cortes may be soon summoned to meet, and under rather favourable auspices.

A victory is claimed by the Carlists for a body of their forces under General Castells, which is said to have resulted in severe loss to the Alfonsists and the capture of more than one hundred prisoners. It is also stated that Don Carlos, during a recent tour on the coast, was enthusiatically received by the people. Don Carlos has issued an order to his troops on the loss of Seo de Urgel, in which, after extolling the valour of the garrison, he says:—"It is glorious to conquer, but not less so to succumb enfolded in the banner of honour, stained with generous blood and saluted with respect and admiration by the enemy himself. Let us then, in memory of the brave who have just fallen, swear to conquer or die by the side of cur guns, always showing the enemy that even when he gains successes he must do honour to the grandeur of our taith."

ITALY.

There have been great feetivities in Electore to calchaete.

There have been great festivities in Florence to celebrate the fourth centenary of Michel Angelo's birth. The authorities, representatives of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, some diplomatists, and a great number of distinguished personages took part in a procession on Sunday to the edifices containing Michel Angelo's works. Dr. Floerke, of Saxe-Weimar, placed a crown of silver on the monument of the great artist, and made a speech expressive of the desire of all Germans to join in honouring Michel Angelo. Herr Lutzow, in the name of the German Institute of Arts and Science, delivered an address expressing wishes for peace and brother-

in the name of the German Institute of Arts and Science, delivered an address expressing wishes for peace and brother-heed between the German and Italian nations. On Monday festivals were also held in Rome, Rovigo, and other cities.

The volumes of the unpublished letters and documents belonging to Michel Angelo were exhibited in Florence in glass cases. There are nine in all, quarto size; six contain letters addressed to Michel Angelo by celebrated contemporaries, and the remaining three are his own letters to members of his family and friends. The first was written in 1497, and the last sixty-six, years afterwards; but the handwriting is throughout almost the same, there having been little change in it auring Michel Angelo's life.

The Daily News' correspondent at Florence sends an account

in it during Michel Angelo's life.

The Daily News' correspondent at Florence sends an account of the unpublished letters between Michel Angelo and his friends which were exhibited. "These relics consist of no less than nine quarto volumes bound in vellum, six volumes containing letters to the great artist, and three his own letters to his family and friends. We cannot, of course, venture on a brief telegraphic account to appraise the value of his correspondence, but it might prove to have a biographical and historical value not below that of any collection of letters preserved in Europe. Mr. Browning it is, we believe, who yearns in one of his poems after the lost verses of Raphael. But the correspondence of Michel Angelo ought to be more precious than his own poems, or those of Raphael, if it gives us a new and deeper familiarity with that greatest of all artistic minds. Michael Angelo had for friends some of the minds. Michael Angelo had for friends some of the greatest men and women of his time, that time so wonderrully rich in genius. One of his friendships, at least, has become historical and immortal for its romantic sweetness receme historical and immortal for its romantic sweetness and exquisite purity. No man of his marvellous age had anything like his completeness of mind. He was one of the half dozen men the world has yet brought forth who could really be called many-sided; who were not merely clever men, doing various things cleverly, but who showed original genius in several quite different fields. Michel Angelo was as distinctly the highest type of the artistic genius of Italy as Julius Cæsar was the highest type of the political and the military genius of Rome. A great many famous men are of the class Dr. Johnson would have described as inspired idiots. Their genius is to them a power almost as distinct from their individuality as wealth or physical strength might be. But Michel Angelo was always and everywhere a might be. But Michel Angelo was always and everywhere a great man. His genius shone through all that he said and did. Nothing from him could be trivial. His correspondence, therefore, cught to be of value as an exposition of his own cherecter and as a means to the education of the world. It may be taken for granted that the more closely posterity knews him the more highly he will be regarded. Like the

great temple which he designed, his form will only seem to

great temple which he designed, his form will only seem to grow in size the more closely it is studied."

Cardinal M'Closkey, acknowledging, yesterday week, the gift of a cardinal's dress and jewelled mitre, presented to him by some American residents in Rome, said that the Pope, in raising him to the dignity of Cardinal, not only wished to honour him, but desired to show how much he appreciated the Roman Catholics in America. This elevation to the Cardinalate showed the strength of the bonds which united the Church in America to the Holy See.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Rome says:—"At their last meeting, the committee of inquiry into the project for the improvement of the Tiber, as proposed by Garibaldi, decided that it was necessary to have further information as to the geological composition of the bed of the river before taking any active steps. They have accordingly instructed Professor Ponzi to make investigations and report upon them."

The King and Queen, on Monday evening, honoured with their presence the gala representation for the Congress of Instituteurs, at the Théatre de la Monnaie, Brussels. The Queen ways of light hims and role scales of the Republic Congress of the Rep Instituteurs, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. The Queen were a dress of light blue and pale rose-colour, trimmed with lace and sparkling with diamonds. The King was in the full-dress uniform of a Belgian lieutenant-general. A fine bouquet was presented to her Majesty by Mdlle. Mottmaus, daughter of a member of the Congress. Their Majesties, both on arrival and departure, were greeted with loud plaudits and the strains of the "Brabançonne."

Holland.

The King passed through Paris on Monday, proceeding from Switzerland to Brussels.

The Budget for the Dutch Indies for 1876 (a telegram from the Hague says) is estimated at 140,000,000 fl., leaving a surplus of about 11,000,000 fl. The surplus from former Budgets amounts to 21,666,000 fl., a portion of which will be applied to harbour and railway works in Java, &c. The balance of 14,000,000 fl. will be still further increased by the enhanced price of coffee this year. The sales of coffee in 1876 in the Netherlands are estimated at 750,000 piculs at 49 cents.

GERMANY.

The journey of the Emperor of Germany in Silesia is marked by a succession of fêtes, receptions, and popular manifestations. The Emperor, the Imperial guests, and the members of the Royal family went to the theatre at Breslau on Thursday week, and started on the following morning to witness the parade of the 6th Army Corps between Bauzelwitz and Jauernick. An immense crowd assembled to witness this military spectacle, which was favoured by splendid weather. The Imperial Crown Prince led the two regiments of which he is Colonel, and the Crown Princess rode at the head of her regiment of hussars. The Imperial party afterwards returned to Breslau. In the evening he was present at a ball given by the Estates of Breslau in his honour, and opened the ball with the Crown Princess. Before leaving the town the Emperor caused some gentlemen to be presented to him who, two years ago, quitted the Order of the Knights of Malta rather than oppose the ecclesiastical policy of the Government. He complimented them on their fidelity to the Crown, and said they knew as well as he did that he had never intended to attack journey of the Emperor of Germany in Silesia is ago, quitted the Order of the Knights of Malta rather than oppose the ecclesiastical policy of the Government. He complimented them on their fidelity to the Crown, and said they knew as well as he did that he had never intended to attack the Roman Catholic religion, but only wished to cause the laws of the State to be respected. The Berlin official gazette of Saturday published a letter of thanks from the Emperor in reply to the congratulations addressed to him from various quarters during the summer. The Emperor William remained at Fuerstenstein during the whole of Sunday. Only the Crown Prince, the Archduke Albert of Austria, and Prince Charles proceeded to Rohnstock, and also accepted the invitation of the town of Freiburg, where great preparations are being made for their reception. In the evening there was a grand dinner at Fuerstenstein, followed by a tatoo at eight p.m., which was splendidly executed in the court of the palace by the united bands of eight battalions of infantry, five of cavalry, two of artillery, one of riflemen, and one of sappers, and 200 drummers. The first piece performed was a selection from Meyerbeer's opena of "The Camp at Silesia." The Emperor and the Princes I stend to the tatoo at an open window on the first floor of the palace. A brilliant review was held at Lignitz, on Monday, by the Emperor, accompanied by his suits and a number of foreign military guests at Haynua. The Frith Army Corps was composed of 30,000 infantry, cavalry, artillery, and pontoon-train, under General von Kirchbach. The Crown Princess was present, clad in the uniform of the 2nd Hussars, of which she is honorary chief. The regiment rode 1 pat the Emperor and suite twice in full gallop, the Princess on the second occasion wheeling suddenly round to greet her father and taking her position by his side. The enthusiasm of the spectators was great. Prince Arthur was present, and a brilliant throng of foreign officers. A dinner was given in the evening, at which the Emperor was present. His Majesty, in proposing

inauguration of the monument erected to the memory of his father by a general amnesty. The ceremony is fixed to take place in a few days.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin states that the Geographical Reducer's telegram from Bernit states that the Geographical Society of that city has received a telegram from Lisbon, dated the 11th inst., announcing that Dr. Pogge and Lieutenant Lux, with their African exploration expedition, were on their way from Cassandge to Lunda. Major von Homyer was still on

The Empress, while out riding last Saturday at Sassetot, fell from her horse, and was for several minutes insensible.
The accident, however, had no more serious result than a severe headache.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the draught of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was submitted by the Committee intrusted with the task of drawing it up. The address, in its essential points, is closely adapted to the language of the Royal speech.

Royal speech.

A Vienna despatch notes that, for the first time since 1818, A Vienna despatch notes that, for the first time since to be, the Austrian flag has been displayed and the Austrian National Hymn performed at the agricultural exhibition now being heid at Trent. This fact is much commented upon, as showing that the current of public opinion in the Tyrol has undergone a change favourable to Austrian rule.

The formal opening of the Skuptschina took place on Prince Wilan read the Speech from the The formal opening of the Skuptschina took place on Thursday week. Prince Milan read the Speech from the Throne, which at the outset alludes to the events in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The passage is worded as follows:—
"Our people dwelling on the frontier of the Fatherland are disquieted and disturbed in their peaceful labours. A portion of the frontier population are compelled to leave their house and home to watch with arms in their hands over the safety of the Fatherland both in the east and west. The events in the Herzegovina have caused us heavy anxiety. of the Fatherland both in the east and west. The events in Bosnia and the Herzegovina have caused us heavy anxiety. Despairing of improving their position, the people of those countries have taken up arms to rid themselves of the difficulties by which they are beset. The Government of the Sultan is amassing troops on our frontier, and this proceeding complicates the causes of our anxiety. The nation asks us for measures of protection, and the Bosnian people fly to us to escape from fire and sword. It is to be hoped that the Sultan and the guaranteeing Powers in their wisdom will succeed in discovering a means of pacifying and satisfying the and the guaranteeing Powers in their wisdom will succeed in discovering a means of pacifying and satisfying the population. As a neighbouring State we suffer the most from these periodical risings. I shall therefore do all in my power to contribute towards restoring a well-ordered condition of affairs." The Prince next enumerated various bills which will be laid before the Chamber, among which are measures for an extension of communal autonomy, for securing individual liberty, and for according greater liberty to the press. The Prince further announced his betrothal, and concluded as follows:—"I rely upon my people, who will support me in my most serious task at this grave moment, as the Servian nation has always done on critical occasions." The members of the Skuptschina shouted with enthusiasm, "We will do it, Sire." The allusions to the insurrection were listened to by the The allusions to the insurrection were listened to by the Skuptschina with deep emotion.

The great Powers have expressed their satisfaction to the Servian Government with the Speech from the Throne.

The Skuptschina has elected the Committees of Finance, War, and Constitution. The members elected mostly belong to the Redical party, and three of them are Communists.

to the Radical party, and three of them are Communists.

Karageorgewitch, the pretender to the throne of Servia, has arrived in the Herzegovma. The Servian papers warn the insurgents against him.

The Imperial ironclad frigate Duke of Edinburgh was successfully launched, yesterday week, at the works of the Baltic Iron-Ship Company, St. Petersburg, in the presence of the Emperor and the Duke of Edinburgh, with their respective staffs. About 2000 spectators were present. The Emperor wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and the Duke of Edinburgh was dressed in the Russian payal uniform with the Edinburgh was dressed in the Russian naval uniform, with the cordon of the Order of St. Andrew. Upon their arrival the band struck up "God Save the Queen." A banquet was given in the evening.

The christening of the infant Prince Alexander Vladimaro-

in the evening.

The christening of the infant Prince Alexander Vladimarovitch took place with great solemnity at Zarskoe Selo, on Sunday, amid the ringing of the church bells and the firing of artillery. The Emperor Alexander and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as sponsors, and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as sponsors, and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as sponsors, and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as sponsors, and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as sponsors, and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as sponsors, and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as sponsors, and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as sponsors, and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as publis in the ceremony. The insignia of the Order of St. Andrew were bestowed upon the infant Prince.

The Emperor Alexander has left St. Petersburg for Livadia. The daughters of the Prince of Montenegro have been admitted as pupils in the Institute of Smolnia.

The failure of the Attreck expedition seems to have been the consequence of an attempt to penetrate from the wells of Igdi, on the ancient bed of the Amu, right through the desert to the river Attreck. The Times' correspondent says the expedition, which was marching in the same southern steppe which Colonel Markosoff found impassable in 1873, eventually had to turn round and make for the shores of the Caspian. They proceeded to Mulla Kari, on the southern extremity of the Bay of Krasnovodsk, where they encamped, waiting for reinforcements and provisions. The experience of the expedition caused fresh orders to be issued by General Lamakine, the commander of the Transcaspian district, in accordance with which only the strongest men will be henceforth selected for operations in the Steppe and a larger supply of provisions will be allowed. The expedition was to resume its march in the operations in the Steppe and a larger supply of provisions will be allowed. The expedition was to resume its march in the autumn; but, now that the summer is lost, it will hardly have time to penetrate far in the direction of Merv this year. Whether a northern column is operating south of the Amu remains uncertain.

General Kautmann's request for reinforcements to be sent to Tashkent has been refused, as the Czar does not wish him to occupy Khokand. The Envoy from Kashgar, during his official interviews at St. Petersburg, has urged the appointment of a Russian resident in the capital of his country.

AMERICA. In the State of Maine the Republicans have carried the

In the State of Maine the Republicans have carried the election of one member of Congress.

The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania has cast the blame for the present depressed state of trade on the Republican party, and it advocates the inflation of the paper currency "equal to the wants of trade." It considers that the forced resumption of specie payment would be disastrous, and it urges a substitute of legal tender notes for those of the national banks. Telegrams from the Mississippi state that a large number of aimed negroes have assembled at Trenton and threatened the officers who ordered them to disperse, and that the whites are organising defensive measures.

Continued improvement in the financial situation is reported from San Francisco, and seven million dollars have been subscribed to the guarantee fund of the Bank of California.

Martin Harris, described by the American papers as one of the authors of the Mormon Bible, died recently at Clarkson, Utah, aged ninety-two.

Utah, aged ninety-two.

It is claimed for the Dominion that it ranks third, or at least fourth, in importance among the shipowning countries of the world. A supplementary bluebook in connection with the Marine and Fisheries Department Report for 1874 has been issued, containing well-arranged data in regard to Canadian shipping. The list of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion exhibits a total of 6930, measuring 1,158,363 tons.

A telegram from Calcutta to the Times of India, dated the 12th ult., states:—"Sir R. Temple has had a narrow escape from falling down a precipice at Darjeeling. His horse shied, and his hind legs slipped over the precipice. Sir Richard just managed to throw himself off before the horse fell and was dashed to pieces. Sir Richard escaped unhurt."

Indian papers received by the mail which arrived with dates to Aug. 20 give accounts of the preparations on foot at Bombay and elsewhere for the reception of the Prince of Wales, and also describe some of the arrangements that have been made for his Royal Highness's tour.

CHINA. A Shanghai telegram, dated Monday, states that Mr. Wade, the British Minister, has left Tien-Tsin and returned to Pekin. In consequence ohis connection with a public lottery, the Viceroy of Canto has been removed, the Acting Viceroy of Nankin being apprinted in his place.

OUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Boucaut, Praier, in stating the policy of the Government in the Asseoly, said that the first measure to be introduced would dl with the question of intercolonial free trade, and bills would also be introduced for the constitution of a marine boarded to deal with the defences of the colony. German immigrath would be fostered, and an effort would be made to arrage with the other colonies by means of a subsidy to redie the cost of English telegrams from £9 to £3. The prosed annexation of New Guinea would receive attention. The expenditure on the establishment at the northed territory would be reduced one-half, and Port Darin made a free port. Land reform was proposed in the direction of simplicity and cheapness, and an amendment the land laws would include an increase of holdings to 10 acres, and competition for rent instead of proposed in the direction of simplicity and cheapness, and an amendment the land laws would include an increase of holdings to 10 acres, and competition for rent instead of freehold. Eduction would be free only to people who were unable to pay-secular and compulsory, except where children resided at tegerat a distance from schools, when itinerant teachers would be appointed. The scheme of railway would include a life to the Murray and one north to Port Augusta; others were under consideration. The Government would inaugurate a system of light railways, with light rolling stock and ower speed. They proposed to spend from £35,000 to £50,000 on the breakwater at Victor Harbour, and £100,000 on immigation. It was intended to borrow £2,000,000. In the face if a deficiency in the revenue they would impose fresh tastion, which would be direct, but it was not intended t after the tariff this Session. Next year, however, they would alter it in the direction of free trade, like the Sydneytariff. The revenue for the quarter ending June 30 amount of to £281,123, and for the year to £1,056,000, being £76,000 more than the estimate. A return published shows that here are 17,750,000 acres of land fenced, of which 16,250,000 acres are uncultivated. Since 1869 one million and a half acres of land had been sold on credit at an average price of 29s. per acre. Olive cultivation is greatly incresing. The demand for colonial wine is exceeding the production. production.

NEW ZEALAND.

In the New Zealand House of Representatives a bill abolishing the provincial Governments has been read a second time by

a firge majority.

The following telegraphic intelligence from New Zealand The following telegraphic intelligence from New Zealand has been received by the agent-general in London:—The revenue exceeded that of last year by £185,000, and exceeded the treasurer's estimate by £108,000, showing a surplus for the past year of £120,000. Proposals for current year contemplate taking over provinces after four months. Bill passed second reading for abolishing all provinces by 52 votes to 17. The estimated expenditure, including eight months' provision for provincial service, is £2,400,000; estimated revenue, £2,476,000; the estimated surplus thus being £76,000, The revenue includes £246,000 from the land revenues for interest on provincial leans, but does not include £702,000 from land which, by the terms of abolition, will be devoted to special purposes, such as terms of abolition, will be devoted to special purposes, such as public works, immigration, and subsidies to district road boards. The cost of defence and constabulary and interest on all loans are included in the expenditure out of revenue.

The King of Sweden and Norway is at present in Norway, where he will be present at the autumn manœuvres

Mr. F. I. Scudamore, lately secretary to the English Post Office, now in the service of the Turkish Government, has arrived at Constantinople.

The Journal de St. Pétersbourg announces the death of Signor Ronconi, the celebrated Italian singer. He leaves a widow and several daughters.

The late Prince Karl of Bayaria has (says the London Medical Record) left a bequest of 20,000 gulden (about £2000) to the Pension Society for the Benefit of Widows and Orphaas of Bayarian Medical Men.

The Postmaster-General has given notice that for the future mails for Ascension will be made up in London only once in each month—viz., viâ Southampton on the morning of the 15th, with a supplementary despatch viâ Plymouth the same evening. These mails, instead of being carried on to the Cape, as formerly, will be landed at St. Helena, for return thence by the first homeward packet.

Advices by the Cape mail, which has arrived at Madeira with dates to the 25th ult, state that Sir Henry Barkly was personally administering the government at the diamond-fields; that Sir Henry Bulwer was on his way to assume the Governorship of Natal; and that Sir Garnet Wolseley was expected to leave for England early this month. The proposal of a conference continued to be in favour with all

The birthday of the Czarewitch was (the Copenhagen correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes) celebrated in the usual homely way of the Royal Danish family. His Imperial Highness's yacht, the Czarevna, had anchored opposite the marine establishment of Clampenborg, which is close to the Royal castle of Bernsdorff, and about noon the entire Royal and Imperial family embarked on board the yacht, which was dressed with bunting all over, and took luncheon. Later in the evening there was a dinner at the Royal castle, and among the guests were the Russian and English Ministers, the officers of the yacht, and some distinguished foreigners at present staying here. A Royal salute was fired from the batteries round Copenhagen at noon, and many buildings were decorated with the Danish and Russian flags in honour of the day. The Czarewitch and the Czarevna will return to Russia early next month, when the King, Queen, and the Princess y next month, when the King, Queen, and the Princes Thyra will start for London.

Thyra will start for London.

The Sultan Abdul-Aziz, says the Debats, has just issued a firman which is intended to give part satisfaction to the Christian populations of his empire. This act does not alone concern Bosnia and the Herzegovina; it is addressed to all the governors-general of vilayets or provinces. The chief grievances of the rayas, as is known, consist in the inherent abuses attending the collection of taxes and the defective administration of justice. Twice already during late years, in 1861 and 1869, the principal inhabitants of the districts where the insurrection now prevails forwarded to the Ministry of Turkey loud and just complaints on those subjects. In the letter addressed to the Grand Vizier by the Sultan he formally admits that the discontent of the insurgent population and their consequent revolt had for their chief causes, on the one hand, the exactions of the lessees of the revenue, and, on the other, the incapacity and abuse of power of certain functionaries. The firman which gives practical effect to the letter states that both in the administration and the magistracy the public authorities are far from fulfilling their duties with all the inventibility desirable. tracy the public authorities are far from fulfilling their duties with all the impartiality desirable. His Majesty announces distinctly that he wishes to put an end to so deplorable a state

THE CHURCH.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ault, T., to be Rector of Braceborough, Lincoln.
Averell, Thomas; Chaplain of the Newcastle Union.
Begshaw, William Salmon; Rector of Little Gidding, Hunts.
Bennet, Edward; Rector of Dalby.
Boothman, Edward Duncan; Rector of Shelton, Staffordshire.
Bourne, George James; Vicar of St. James's, Dallington, Northants.
Bennet, Edward; Rector of Dalby.
Boothman, Edward Duncan; Rector of Shelton, Staffordshire.
Bourne, George Drinkwater; Rural Dean of Campden.
Brock, Thomas Henry Cutton; Vicar of Marden, Herefordshire.
Brock Death Herby Cutton; Vicar of Marden, Herefordshire.
Brock, Homas Henry Cutton; Vicar of Marden, Herefordshire.
Brock, Bromehead, J. Nowill; Vicar of St. Edward's, Dringhouses, York.
Cooke, Robet Herbert; Vicar of Healaugh.
Cope, F. H.; Vicar of North Malvern, Worcestershire.
Dyson, William; Rector of Holmpton.
Ferguson, Richard Wm.; Vicar of Liandaff.
Ganry, N. T.; Bural Dean of Reading, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.
Gillett, Jesse; Vicar of Aldeby, Norfolk.
Good, William Fulford; Rector of Stratford St. Andrew, Suffolk.
Good, William; Vicar of Polilington-cum-Balne.
Harper, Fdward J.; Rector of Barningham Winter.
Hill, William; Rector of Oblebrook, Northants.
Hodges, George Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Coppenhall, Staffordshire.
Holland, P.; Vicar of Coaley, near Dursley.
Howes, William Atkinson; Rector of Cold Higham, Northants.
Hughes, Albert; Rector of Woodford, Essex.
Jemes, Themas; Curate of Bradford; Vicar of St. Luke's, Bradford.
Lawrence, W. R.; Rector of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire.
Lawrence, E.; Minister of the New Church at Longhurst, Northumberland.
Le Neveu, T., Rector of St. John's; Rector of St. Martin's, Jersey.
Linton, Edward Francis; Rector of St. George, Manchester.
Linton, Edward Francis; Rector of St. George, Manchester.
Little, Sydney Hamilton; Vicar of Hondle, Hants.
Maler, J. S.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Blackburn.
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Maler, J. S.; Cu

The Bishop of Rochester intends holding his next general ordination in the parish church of Ware to-morrow.

St. John's Church, Coventry, is about to be restored, from designs by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, at a cost of £4000.

A new Church school was opened, last Monday, at Reddal Hill, Rowley Regis. At the dedicatory service the Rev. G. J. Taylor (Vicar) presided. Lord Lyttelton, who expressed the pleasure it gave him to attend on such an occasion, made some excellent remarks on the manner of making Church school and Beard schools work harmoniously together. and Board schools work harmoniously togethe

A beautiful Munich window, the gift of Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, has been placed in Holy Trinity Church, Wimbleden Park, in memory of the late Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester. The subject chosen is the Transfiguration, with figures of St. Boniface and St. Swithin in the extreme lights, while beneath is a representation of the late Bishop confirming children. The window was executed by Messrs. Mayer.

The Bishop of Manchester spoke at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at Boroughbridge, on Thursday week. His Lordship, in his characteristic address, condemned Mr. Ruskin's utopian scheme for the regeneration of man, and remarked that it sounded all very fine as painted with the words of Mr. Ruskin; but he questioned whether any sensible person imagined for a moment that it could be realised.

Proceedings—the first that have been taken under the Public Worship Regulation Act—have been begun against the Rev. Mr. Ridsdale, Vicar of St. Peter's, Folkestone, for alleged illegal practices. Should the parishioners who complain in the matter not submit to the Archbishop of Canterbury's decision respecting it, his Grace will have to refer the case to the new reclegistical tribuned. ecclesiastical tribunal.

One of the large windows in the south transept of St. Jude's, South Kensington, has been filled by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud with stained glass, the gift of a member of the congregation. It consists of six lights with elaborate tracery in the tympanum, and contains figures of the apostles SS. Peter, Andrew, James the Great, John, Philip, and Bartholomew. Deneath each of these is a group illustrating an incident in the apostle's life, with an appropriate legend.

The annual meeting of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Societies was held, on Thursday week, at Wells Cathedral. The Bishop, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the Elementary Education Act, the permanent results of which, he thought, would be very good. He did not think there was any use in running down the action of the State. Mr. Neville-Grenville, M.P., speke strongly in favour of religious instruction in board schools, and expressed his belief that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church was an impossibility. The Bishop of Lichfield dwelt upon missionary work, for the furtherance of which he made some practical suggestions. Resolutions in favour of religious teaching in elementary schools and diocesan inspection, and of increased efforts in regard to missions, were unanimously adopted.

unanimously adopted.

The parish church of Roby, near Liverpool, was reopened last month, after having been virtually rebuilt. The Earl of Derby, who is the patron and lay Rector of Huyton, out of which the district has been taken, contributed £1000 towards the cost, and further subscriptions have amounted to £3000 more. The new additions, by which the accommodation has been increased from 310 to 520, are a north aisle, an apsidal chancel, a vestry, and an organ-chamber. The roof has also been raised, so as to admit the introduction of clerestry windows. A belfry and spire have to be added, for which the additional sum of £800 is required. Several stained windows have already been fixed, including one to the memory of a child of the Vicar, the Rev. G. J. Banner; two given by Mr. F. W. Ewell, in memory of this mother; and one given by the Misses Kelshaw, in memory of their brother. In the apse there are five, representing our Lord and the Evangelists; and by these the friends of the late Mr. Hugh Jones Gladstone, of Court Hey, a son of Mr. Robertson Gladstone, and a nephew of the late Premier, express their sorrow at his early death.

of the late Premier, express their sorrow at his early death.

The Bishop of Oxford, speaking at the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Exeter, alluded to the Prince of Wales's approaching visit to India. English men and women, he said, were very deficient in their knowledge of India, and he should be mistaken if the Prince's visit did not tend to largely increase popular information concerning that vast empire, inasmuch as the course of his Royal Highness's progress would be followed with a personal interest which had not attached to any previous event in Indian history. One reason why missionary work had sometimes languished was the want of knowledge. Statements as to the failure of missionary enterprise in India were taken for granted from men who, when at home, would know nothing of the spiritual work done in the next parish. A better acquaintance with the real state of things in that vast empire would show that there were great opportunities for conversion, and that there were great inquiries among large classes of natives as to the meangreat inquiries among large classes of natives as to the mean-

ing, power, and evidences of the Christian religion. If Englishmen were true to the position they occupied—if, in dealing with the native races, they were honest, earnest, and gentle, not arrogant and imperious, they might, under God's blessing, do as great a work in India as had ever been done since the Gospel was first preached.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the past academical year Cambridge conferred 595 degrees—namely, doctors of divinity, 2; doctors of law, 2; doctors of medicine, 2; musical doctor, 1; bachelors of divinity, 4; masters of arts, 254; masters of laws, 17; bachelors of medicine, 7; bachelors of arts, 305; bachelor of laws, 1. Several thousand certificates were besides granted under the various schemes of University extension.

Mr. E. J. Mills, D. Sc., F.R.S., has been appointed Young Professor of Technical Chemistry in Anderson's College, Glasgow, on the resignation of Professor Gustav Bischof.

The lower boys at Eton returned on Wednesday, the fifth form on Thursday, and the sixth on Friday. During the vacation extensive improvements have been made in the buildings connected with the school.

Mr. John Thirlwall, of Bath, a son of the late Bishop of St. Davids, writes in deprecation of a movement which is on foot to establish a theological college in Wales in memory of his father, who, he says, always had a strong objection to such an institution.

Mr. James Hooton, B.A., late scholar and prizeman of Caius College, Cambridge, and second-class classical tripos, 1874, has been appointed first assistant master of Lord Weymouth's Grammar School, Warminster.

mouth's Grammar School, Warminster.

In the list of eight or nine schools which have passed the greatest number of students at the Oxford Local Examinations, as published last week, one that should have ranked seventh was accidentally omitted—namely, the Chorlton High School at Manchester. That school, we are informed, has the merit of passing twenty-one boys, four seniors and seventeen juniors; which places it next to the New Kingswood School at Bath, and above the Liverpool College and the North London Collegiate School; and there were among the twenty-one boys passed from Chorlton High School eight who gained honours, five of the juniors taking first-class honours.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The regulations have been issued for the two examinations to begin on Monday, Dec. 13, one for junior and one for senior students, superintended by examiners appointed by the University. There have been applications for the establishment of new centres at six or seven places. Forms of entry may now be obtained from the local secretary of the place at which the student desires to be examined; and these forms, duly filled up and signed, must be returned to the same local secretary on or before Oct. 10, together with the fees.

The names of the boys who pass with credit will be placed alphabetically in three honour classes; the names of those who pass to the satisfaction of the examiners, yet not so as to deserve honours, will be placed alphabetically in a separate class. Means will be taken to indicate when boys distinguish themselves in particular parts of the examination.

There will be similar class lots for girls, but the names of those who do not request that their names may appear will not be given. The regulations have been issued for the two examinations

not be given.

Scholarships and prizes are offered as under:—St. John's College offers a sizarship, together with £20 per annum for two years, to the best senior candidate who shall have obtained Scholarships and prizes are offered as under:—St. John's College offers a sizarship, together with £20 per annum for two years, to the best senior candidate who shall have obtained the mark of distinction in both pure and applied mathematics, and a like prize for the best candidate who shall have obtained the mark of distinction both in Latin and in Greek. The committee for conducting the Cambridge lectures for women offer an exhibition of £20 for two years, with free admission to three courses of lectures in each term, to the best candidate among the senior girls in the first class. The trustees of the Reid Fund offer a scholarship of 24 gs. per annum, entitling the holder to free instruction at Bedford College, London, for seven terms, to a candidate in the first or second class of semor girls. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women offers an exhibition of £25 a year to the senior girl who will pursue her studies for a year at some place of superior instruction approved by the union. The syndicate will give prizes to the four candidates who pass the best examination among the senior and junior boys and the senior and junior girls, £12 to each of the two seniors, and £8 to each of the two juniors. The local secretary for the London (girls) centre offers a prize of £5 for the best girl's paper on political economy at any centre.

The regulations affecting the higher local examinations and the examination of schools are also to be had.

The following are the local secretaries for London and neighbourhood:—Bayswater (girls), Miss E. A. Manning, 35, Blumfield-road, W.; Blackheath, Mr. J. R. Berry, East House; Blackheath-hill, S.E. (for girls), Miss E. A. Manning, 35, Charterhouse Schools, E.C.; Ealing, Mr. R. N. Shore, Osterley Lodge, Spring-grove, Isleworth; ditto (for girls), Miss Edwards, St. Vincent's Lodge, Hanwell, W.; Finchley, the Rev. R. W. Gallop, the College; Islington (girls), Mrs. J. L. Budden, 15, Canenbury Park North, London, N.; Leicester-square, Mr. J. F. Annold, Archbishop Teniso

"HIS ONLY FRIEND."

"HIS ONLY FRIEND."

This picture, which is by Mr. J. C. Dollman, presents a rather touching conception of the poor travelling musician from a fereign country, doomed by harsh parish constables and rural magistrates to expiate his crime of vagrancy in the stocks, but still consoled by the affectionate caresses of his faithful dog. It was in the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and our Engraving is copied from one of the photographs or autotypes contained in "The Royal Academy Album," a handsome volume lately produced by the Fine-Art Publishing Company, of Rathbone-place, and published also by Mr. Loveil Reeve, of Henrietta-street. This volume comprises thirty plates, which represent, with a fair degree of success, as many of the interesting most recent works of our popular artists in the late Exhibition. Among them are "The Path by the River," by Mr. G. D. Leslie, A.R.A.; "Tom Jones and Sophia," by Mr. Frith, R.A.; "The Jolly Postboys," by Mr. H. S. Marks, A.R.A.; "Mary Queen of Scots at Bolton Castle," by Mr. A. Elmore, R.A.; and pictures by Messrs. Calderon, R.A., Horsley, R.A., Pettie, R.A., Ansdell, R.A., Poynter, A.R.A., Orchardson, A.R.A., and others not of the Royal Academy. The statue of Stonewall Jackson, by the late Mr. Foley, R.A., is also represented in this volume. sented in this volume.



"HIS ONLY FRIEND." BY F. C. DOLLMAN.



MICHEL ANGELO BUONAROTTI, OF FLORENCE, BORN 1475, SCULPTOR, PAINTER, ARCHITECT, AND POET.

The Extra Supplement.

"FIFTY YEARS AGO."

This is the title of the picture, by Mr. F. Barnard, which is in the present autumn exhibition at Liverpool, and an Engraving of which forms our Extra Supplement. The subject is a barber's shop of the old-fashioned style, in which the operation of the old-fashioned style, in which the operation with competent skill. barber's shop of the old-fashioned style, in which the operation of shaving is performed, we hope with competent skill and care, by a merry British Figaro, who has many a jest to fling meantime at the other customers in waiting. The motto which Mr. Barnard has chosen for this scene is a couplet of didactic verse upon the comparison between the application of satire and the use of a keen and polished razor. But it does not seem quite correct to affirm, of either the intellectual or the corporeal detersive instrument, that it should "wound with a touch that's neither felt nor seen." The touch of the cutlery blade in a barber's hands is not expected to wound at all, but its effect should be visible in the smoothness and cleanness of the patient's cheek and lip. The trenchant or penetrating edge or point of satire must be felt by those who are subjected to its administration, unless they be extremely stupid; but it need not, in every case, be intended to inflict a painful wound on the self-consciousness of any one present, or to hurt the reputation of those absent from the company to be amused thereby. Mr. Barnard, however, supplies in this clever bit of pictorial comedy all the suggestions which belong to its due interpretation. We should have had the late Charles Dickens, in the earliest and most cheerful exercise of his genius as a humourist, to report the lively gossip of the old-fashioned country barber. country barber.

MICHEL ANGELO. The four hundredth anniversary of the birth, at Florence, of this great Italian genius, a sculptor, architect, painter, poet, and patriotic citizen, has been celebrated this week as a national festival. It is not, indeed, the exact day, but the year of his birth that they have kept. Michel Angelo Buonarctti, one of a noble Tuscan family, was born at the Castle of Caprese, on March 6, 1475, or 1474 in the Florentine year, which at that time began with Lady Day. At school at Florence he began to manifest a taste for painting. His father, who cherished the pride of ancestry, was mortified to think that a descendant of the old Counts of Canossa desired to become a professional artist. But the passion proved irresistible, and the boy was, in April, 1488, apprenticed for three years to Domenico Ghirlandajo, the head of the profession in Florence, with a numerous school. The gardens of Lorenzo de Medici, adorned with the choicest sculptures, were intended by Lorenzo as an academy for the revival of art. Michel Angelo, in his sixteenth year, proved his talent as a sculptor. His first attempt won Lorenzo's admiration. But on April 8, 1492, his patron died, and the youth had to go forth and win new friends. One of his sculptures, which had merit enough of its own for fame, he sought to push into notice by passing it off as an ancient work. The chisel was already his favourite tool, but the pencil was never entirely laid aside. He was commissioned to paint a large historical picture for the decoration of the palace. He chose for his subject an incident of The four hundredth anniversary of the birth, at Florence, of new friends. One of his sculptures, which had merit enough of its own for fame, he sought to push into notice by passing it off as an ancient work. The chisel was already his favourity tool, but the pencil was never entirely laid aside. He was commissioned to paint a large historical picture for the decoration of the palace. He chose for his subject an incident of the wars with Pisa, where a body of Florentine soldiers were surprised, while bathing, by the enemy. This subject gave him an opportunity of delineating the human figure and countennace in every variety of attitude and expression. His carbon of the Bathing Soldiers (for the painting was never executed) was one of the most extraordinary works that had appeared since the revival of art. Another successful feat belongs to this period of his life. A large mass of marble had long lain neglected at Florence, rough hewn for a statue, but with so little skill that the block was considered usless for any purposes of sculpture. Michel Angelo obtained permission from the Gontaloniere Soderini to do the best he could with it. Accommodating his design to the irregular shape of the material, he produced the colossal "David," which was set up in front of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence. A plaster cast of it now adorns the South Kensington Museum. On the accession of Pope Julius II., in 1503, Michel Angelo was invited to the Court of Rome, and received a commission to construct a mausoleum for the Pope, to be erected in the Church of St. Peter. When completed, the grandeur and magnitude of the work were found to necessitate a new church, and the foundation of the present cathedral was laid on April 18, 1506. Michel Angelo hadnot then manifested his genius as an architect. While the site of St. Peter's was in the hands of Bramante, Michel Angelo was executing upon the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, in the Vatican, those marvellous frescoes which were opened to public view on All-Saints' Day, 1512. Twenty-nine years later—on Christmas Day, 1541—in the same chapel, anot

The arrangements for the forthcoming Social Science Congress at Brighton are complete. Lord Aberdare will deliver the opening address, on Oct. 6, the Bishop of Chichester preaching in St. Peter's church in the afternoon. Sir Edward Creasy, Sir Charles Reed, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Grant-Duff, M.P., and Lieut.-Col. Du Cane are the presidents of departments.

MUSIC.

MR. CARL ROSA'S OPERA COMPANY.

This company entered on its first London season, at the Princess's Theatre, on Saturday, when an English version of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given, and served to bring back Mr. Santley to the stage, his temporary absence from which has been a subject of general regret. The arrangements made by Mr. Carl Rosa are of a very efficient character, and should render the performances highly attractive during the projected seven weeks' season. A full and efficient orchestra is engaged, with Mr. Carrodus as principal first violin, and many other eminent performers among the number. The chorus is also well selected; and, indeed, in every department care and discrimination seem to have been successfully exercised. This company entered on its first London season, at the Prin-

exercised.

In the opening performance the character of the Countess was sustained by Mdlle. Ostava Torriani. This young lady was engaged at her Majesty's Opera three seasons ago, after having obtained considerable success at various Italian theatres, and is, moreover, known as the original representative of the heroine in Verdi's "Aida." Her singing on Saturday displayed high cultivation and refinement, especially in the aria "Porgi amor," and still more in "Dove sono," the delivery of the latter having elicited very marked applause. Miss Rose Hersee, as Susanna, sang with great success, particularly in her airs "Venite" and "Deh vieni," and in the duet with the Countess, "Sull' aria," and that with the Count, "Crudel perche"—the last-named piece having been encored. Miss Josephine Yorke made a highly-successful first appearance as Cherubino, in which character she acted with vivacity and grace, and sang the airs "Non so più" and "Voi che sapete" with much charm of voice and style—the last having gained a well-deserved encore.

with much charm of voice and style—the last and by well-deserved encore.

When the curtain drew up and discovered Mr Santley, in the first scene of the opera, the welcome which he received from a crowded audience was so vociferous and prolonged that the orchestral symphony to the opening duet had to be recommenced. In this, and the other duet with Susanna, and in Figaro's air, "Non piu andrai" (we retain the well-known Italian titles of the pieces), the fine singing of the eminent baritone was worthy of his high reputation. The air, which closes the act, was received with such clamorous applause that the curtain had to be raised for its repetition. Mr. Campotal and the curtain had to be raised for its repetition. Mr. Campotal and the curtain had to be raised for its repetition. the curtain had to be raised for its repetition. Mr. Campobello, as the Count, sang with much refinement, and with good declamatory style in the important air, "Vedrò mentr' io sospiro." Mr. C. Lyall was (as previously in Italian performances) an excellent Basilio; Mr. and Mrs. Ayusley Cook were humorous representatives of Dr. Bartolo and his housekeeper; and Mr. Arthur Howell (who is the stage-manager), raised much laughter by his personation of the drunken sardener Antonio.

are and efficiency.

The fine performance of the overture (encored), and of the charming orchestral accompaniments displayed the high qualities of the band to special advantage, the conducting of Mr. Carl Rosa having been throughout the opera distinguished by care and efficiency.

Monday brought forward a new tenor—Mr. F. C. Packard—who made a very successful début as the hero in Gounod's "Faust," and displayed a voice of rich quality and extensively high range, including the upper chest C. Mr. Packard sang with great effect in several instances, particularly in the cavatina "Salve dimora," in the following love-passages with Marguerite, and in the duel trio. The favourable impression made by Mdlle. Torriani on the opening night was more than equalled by her charming performance as Marguerite, which was characterised by grace and poetical feeling throughout. Her delivery of the bravura "jewel-song" was at once brilliant and refined. The cast was efficiently completed by Miss Lucy Franklein as Siebel, Mrs. Aynsley Cook as Martha, Mr. F. H. Celli as Mephistopheles, Mr. Campobello as Valentine, and Mr. Ludwig as Wagner. Monday brought forward a new tenor-Mr. F. C. Packard-

ine, and Mr. Ludwig as Wagner.

"The Marriage of Figaro" was repeated on Tuesday, and on Wednesday an English version of Signor Cagnoni's opera, "The Porter of Havre," was produced. The libretto is founded on the well-known play of "The Porter's Knot," and the principal character of the drama, rendered famous by the improvement of the late Mr. Robson is in the opera assigned founded on the well-known play of "The Porter's Knot," and the principal character of the drama, rendered famous by the impersonation of the late Mr. Robson, is in the opera assigned to Mr. Santley. The composer first became extensively known by his "Don Bucefalo," produced at Milan in 1847, and brought out at our Royal Italian Opera House in 1869, when its reception was the reverse of favourable. The music of his later work, originally entitled "Papa Martin," is superior to that of its predecessor just referred to. Without possessing any claims to originality, either of style or treatment, it is generally melodious and bright and vivacious in character. There is no overture—merely a brief and slight orchestral prelude, announcing a leading theme which is heard more than once in the course of the opera. In the first act the most effective pieces were a pretty duettino for Amelie and Martin, and an animated finale. The second act opens with a canzone for Amelie, which made its impression chiefly by the charming way in which it was sung by Miss Rose Hersee, who had to repeat it, the graceful quartettino which follows having also been encored. A short air for Martin, and an effective duet for Amelie and Armand, lead to an elaborate movement for Martin and Charanzon, in which the former learns that his son is ruinously indebted to the latter (a usurer). A lively choral barcarolle for sailors (sung behind the scenes) finishes the act.

A characteristic arietta for Olympia (a personage bearing a

act.

A characteristic arietta for Olympia (a personage bearing a very faint resemblance to Filina in M. Thomas's "Mignon") was so well sung by Miss Josephine Yorke as to insure its repetition. A melodious duettino for the two lovers, Amelie and Armand, and an interpolated air for the latter are the principal remaining features in the concluding act. The piece last named was charmingly sung by Mr. Packard, and was enthusiastically encored. enthusiastically encored.

The central figure in the opera is, of course, the character of Martin, the Porter, who sacrifices his small savings to rescue his son. Mr. Santley's acting in the principal part was on a par with his singing, both having been excellent. In one of the chief situations—the scene with the usurer—a very merked impression was produced, and, altogether, the artist's performance as Martin was one of the best displays of histrionic power that have been witnessed during the whole of his stage

The other characters were also efficiently filled, in their The other characters were also efficiently filled, in their respective degrees. In addition to the names already specified must be mentioned those of Mrs. Aynsley Cook as Martin's wife, Mr. C. Lyall as Felicien (Armand's friend in his career of dissipation), Mr. Ludwig as the usurer, and Mr. Aynsley Cook as a bluff sea-captain, by whose means Armand is enabled to retrieve his character and fortune.

"Faust" was repeated on Thursday, "The Marriage of Figaro" was announced for yesterday (Friday), and "The Porter of Havre" is to be given, for the second time, this (Saturday) evening.

(Saturday) evening.

Special commendation is due to the good ensemble attained in these performances, and to the effective nature of all the stage arrangements; indeed, every department seems to be worthly filled. We have already named the leader and stage

manager, and may now specify Mr. Betjemann, conductor of the ballet; M. Espinosa, ballet-master; Mr. J. Pew, chorus-master; Mr. F. Godfrey, director of the military band; Mr. J. D. M'Laren, acting manager; a second recognition being due to Mr. Carl Rosa for the excellence of his conducting. There can be little doubt that the season will prove an attractive one. The Carl Rosa company was announced to give "La Sonnambula" on Thursday afternoon, and "Maritana" this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Alexandra Palace—being the first two of a series of fourteen performances.

This week's Promenade Concerts, at Covent-Garden Theatre, opened with a performance appropriated to the benefit of Captain Webb, who was present. A new vocalist—Mdlle. Voleri—was to make her first appearance on Thursday, and to-night (Friday) is to be a Welsh Festival, in which Miss Edith Wynne will take part.

A great choral concert by 3000 certificated singers of the A great choral concert by 3000 certificated singers of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association was given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when various pieces—sacred and secular—were sung with much effect. As heretofore, a test of the singers' power of executing music at first sight was afforded—in this instance by a new anthem, composed for the occasion (by Mr. G. Oakey), which was rendered with great precision. Mr. Proudman and Mr. M'Naught conducted, and Mr. Coward presided at the

Mdlle. Adelina Patti met with a most enthusiastic reception on Tuesday night at the Colston Hall, Bristol, where she commenced a short provincial tour. Three out of the four pieces she sang were repeated at the demand of the crowded

On Monday next the eighteenth triennial Norwich Festival will begin; and on the following day that of Worcester will be opened—under the reduced conditions of mere choral services, as this year changed by the authority of the Dean and Chapter. We have already given the details of the arrange-ments for both festivals, and shall next week have to report on the performances.

The twentieth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin on Oct. 2, when the programme will include the first performance of an allegro in C minor, for stringed instruments, by Schubert, composed in 1820. Other interesting novelties will be brought forward during the

The accomplished prima-donna, Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, has been received with great enthusiasm at Melbourne, a grand torchlight procession having been given in her honour.

THE PRESERVATION OF EPPING FOREST.

Twenty two schemes have been deposited with the Epping Forest Commissioners, having for their object the disafforesta-tion and preservation and further management of the forests

tion and preservation and further management of the forests of Waltham and Epping.

The scheme of the Corporation of the city of London is based upon the principle that all illegal inclosures in the forest, excepting only those which are covered with houses, or form part of pleasure-grounds of moderate extent annexed to houses, shall be restored to the forest; and that the part thus restored shall, with the part still remaining open, for ever remain as an open space. The owners of houses and land not to be thrown back into the forest to pay a rent-charge fixed upon their inclosure, and in exchange for this rent-charge the scheme provides that they shall be quieted in their titles, the care and management of the forest being committed to the Corporation.

scheme provides that they shall be quieted in their titles, the care and management of the forest being committed to the Corporation.

The Metropolitan Board of Works propose to take the entire charge and management of the forest and to execute works of drainage; all buildings erected since 1850 to remain on the payment of an annual rent-charge or by a capital sum, the money accruing to go towards the expense of the scheme.

The scheme of the Epping Forest Fund Committee provides for all the wastes of the forest being maintained as one great undivided open space, preserving its natural and primitive condition for the recreation and enjoyment of the people for ever. The rights of lopping and topping to be extinguished.

Another scheme simply suggests that the Duke of Connaught should be appointed ranger of he forest. Several lords of the manor proposed that the Crown should repay to each lord of the manor who has bought the Crown rights the amount of the purchase-money, with interest at the rate of £4 per cent per annum, and the value of their respective interests in the inclosure to be paid them either in land or money.

The other schemes contain provisions for the construction of water and drainage works and baths.

The commissioners will hold a public sitting in October, when the various schemes will be considered. It would appear, however, that the forest is not to be preserved to the public without opposition from the landowners, who have issued a letter in which these passages occur:—"An association, under the name of 'The Epping Forest Landowners' Protection Society' has been formed to protect the rights and interests of those persons who, since 1851, have acquired for valuable considerations their properties in Epping Forest."

A scheme has been published by the city of London whereby they propose absolutely to confiscate all such properties in the forest as have not been built upon, and to fix an annual rent-charge upon such properties as have been built upon, at a rate varying from £10 to over £50 per

perties in the forest as have not been built upon, and to fix an annual rent-charge upon such properties as have been built upon, at a rate varying from £10 to over £50 per acre. Thus, independently of seeking to obtain from the owners without cost or compensation a large number of holdings, many of them highly cultivated, the city of London propose to take out of the pockets of the present holders of such lands so built on an annual rent of about £6400, the redeemable value of which, according to the scheme, will be about £160,000.

It is stated that the Marquis of Exeter, Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde, has received a letter from Colonel Pensonby, on behalf of the Queen, with reference to the fatal collision in the Solent. It is, says the writer, a common practice for private yachts to approach the Royal yacht when her Majesty is on board; and it is evident that such a proceeding is attended with considerable risk. The Queen has, therefore, commanded the gallant Colonel to request that Lord Exeter would make it known to all owners of yachts how carnestly she hoped that this practice, which might lead to lamentable results, should be discontinued.

A Liverpool paper states that two hours before the meeting at Hawarden on Tuesday evening "Mr Gladstone was engaged in his favourite exercise of felling trees. For a portion of two days he has been wielding the axe upon a large tree in a lane at the outskirts of Hawarden village, and he succeeded in bringing it to the ground late on Tuesday afternoon. Those who saw him say that he went to work in true woodman fashion, with his braces thrown off behind him and his shirt collar unfastened. After completing his task he walked home with his axe slung over his shoulder, and two hours afterwards was at the meeting, looking not tired and weary, but quite refreshed with his bodily labour."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Losers and winners alike will feel heartily glad that about the most unsatisfactory St. Leger on record has at length been decided. Neverdid poor backers experience a more disastrous time; and, as favourite after favourite succumbed to the various ills that and las favourite after favourite succumbed to the various ills that horse-flesh is heir to, it became pretty evident that the field would be "all wheelers." After his grand performances in France, Salvator appeared to have the race at his mercy; yet tookmakers were never tired of laying 1000 to 300 against him, and the combined effects of influenza and "a leg" carried him off. To him succeeded the luckless Claremont; but, after a brief reign, a good training gallop proved too much for him. Camballo next occupied the vacant throne, and once reached the short price of 9 to 2, when his "poor feet" gave way, and he was promptly scratched. The Repentance colt and Bay of Naples also proved untrainable; and, as neither Galopin nor Spinaway was engaged, the opinion became general that "anything might win," and bookmakers profited accordingly. St. Cyr, who was confidently expected to fill Salvator's place with credit, met with an accident after reaching Doneaster which effectually extinguished the good chance he appeared to possess; and Rabagas II., the the good chance he appeared to possess; and Rabagas II., the other French candidate, was generally disliked, and voted a slow, lumbering animal. Notwithstanding this unparalleled "chapter of accidents," public interest in the result seemed greater than ever, and the inhabitants of Doncaster have never greated a righer hawsest than on the meant accidents.

"chapter of accidents," public interest in the result seemed greater than ever, and the inhabitants of Doncaster have never reaped a richer harvest than on the present occasion; while, to do them justice, we must say that they seem to fully appreciate the wisdom of "making hay while the sun shines."

Buyers mustered in great force in the Corporation Paddocks on Tuesday morning, and Mr. Tattersall remarked on the very unusual fact that the first yearling offered was knocked down for as much as 300 gs. This was a colt by Oxford—Perseverance, and therefore half brother to Per Se. He is not, however, nearly so good-looking as the filly, and his bowed fore-legs are not likely to carry him through a long turf career. Mr. Van Haansbergen's half-dozen sold fairly well, considering that the majority of them were unfashionably bred. The Yardley nineteen were a very good-looking lot, and made the capital average of 234 gs. Central Fire, by Pero Gomez—Beachy Head (1500 gs.), was the premier of the sale. He is a half brother to Breechloader, and fell to the nod of Mr. Stirling Craufurd, about the pluckiest buyer on the turf. The colt is unquestionably a grand one, with great power and the best of limbs, and is fully worth the long price he made. Muta (500 gs.), an ewn sister to Cherry Duchess and Merry Duchess, went into Woolcott's stable, and was decidedly cheap, as was Strenua (250 gs.), an own sister to Dukedom. Mr. Bulling's three included Waterloo (500 gs.), an own brother to Someset, by The Duke—Chirwell, and his brood nares and foals sold very well, Chillianwallah and her colt foal by Sterling realising 1250 gs.

At the conclusion of the sales a general move was made to the racecourse; and proceedings, as usual, commenced with the Fitzwilliam Stakes, in which old Blenheim, who re-

the racecourse; and proceedings, as usual, commenced with the Fitzwilliam Stakes, in which old Bleuheim, who re-appeared in his most brilliant form, made a fearful example of the three two-year-olds opposed to him. Lucy Hawk was a good deal fancied on the strength of her recent capital performances; but, though she ran fast for half a mile, she did not seem to care to go further. The roguish Gilestone ought to have won the Glasgow Stakes with ease; but he ran as urgenerously as usual, and, allowing Glendale to catch him in the last strike and make a dead-heat of it was besten by a ungenerously as usual, and, allowing Glendale to catch him in the last stride and make a dead-heat of it, was beaten by a head in the uni-off. A capital field of six contested the Champagne Stakes, as four of them had each won several good races, and All Heart, a "dark" colt, is the half brother to Doncaster, by King Tom—Marigold, for whom Lord Rosebery gave 200gs, last season. He was so manifestly unfit that he is sure to do better on a future occasion, though Farnese, whom Matthew Dawson calls "Prince Charlie the Second," won with consummate ease by four lengths, and his defeat by Levant in the July Stakes seems more inexplicable than ever. A match for £1000 a side between Lizzie Distin and John Day resulted in a dead-heat, which says a great deal for the eleverness of the'r respective owners; and Area Belle had no trouble in beating Sister to Tipster for the Filly Stakes. A capital field of ten centested the Great Yorkshire Stakes, for which St. Leger (6st. 21b.) started a great favourite, and won with a good deal Cast. 21b.) started a great favourite, and won with a good deal in land from Louise Victoria (8 st. 6 lb.). The overrated Polonaise (6 st. 4 lb.) was a bad third, and Fraulein (9 st.), after running prominently to the distance, died away to nothing. A very long day's sport was concluded with the Clumber Plate, in which the cdes laid on Activity were cleverly upset by Ithona.

in which the codes laid on Activity were cleverly upset by Ithona. The yearling sales on the Leger day were, as usual, very well attended, and good average prices were again realised, though some of the lots were, as usual, sold much below their real value. The offspring of Moulsey, particularly, went for a mere song. The highest figure was made by a colt called Hillanious, by Brown Bread—Hygeia, which was sold to Mr. Johnstone for 1200 gs. We cannot think that this was a largain, at least to the buyer, and much preferred Shillelagh and Midlothian, two fine colts sold to Mr. Baltazzi for 600 gs. and 600 gs. respectively. The latter colt is half-brother to the magnificent Lowlander, being bred by Rataplan or Strathconan from Lufra, Lowlander's dam, and from his appearance might magnificent Lowlander, being bred by Rataplan or Strathconau from Lufra, Lowlander's dam, and from his appearance might train into as good a horse. All the sons of this mare have good locks to recommend them, and it is far from unlikely that one of the great Newmarket handicaps may fall to Austerlitz, who is Lufra's three-year-old son by old Rataplan. The other yearlings which took our fancy were a filly by Lord Clifden from Bonny Blink, an own sister to Hawthornden; a celt by Scottish Chief—Lady Dot; and a very fine colt called Beacen, by Cardinal York from Corybantica, sold very cheaply to Mr. Bates, for 570 gs. Cardinal York was a fine racehorse, and is sure to beget good stock, particularly as he is a representative of the excellent Newminster strain.

The Leger is at last over, and Craig Millar has established

and is sure to beget good stock, particularly as he is a representative of the excellent Newminster strain.

The Leger is at last over, and Craig Millar has established his superiority over the most moderate lot of horses that ever centested the great race of the North. Though heavily backed by his immediate partisans, he was not at all what is called a "public horse," as the progeny of Blair Athol have hitherto shown great deficiency in stamina, and a general impression revailed that he would fail to compass the distance successfully. Oddly enough, Balfe, who finished second, laboured tader the same suspicion. Seymour, who started first favourite on the understanding that he was superior to St. Leger, led the field for a long distance; but, unfortunately, breke down about five hundred yards from home. We doubt, Lowever, whether he would have proved successful under any circumstances, as Craig Millar was always much his superior as a two-year-old, and has now proved that he is gifted with considerable stamina. St. Leger ran well, but is too small to struggle under racing weights; and Dreadnought made a respectable show, but Gilbert ran very badly, and St. Cyr hadly better. Had Galopin, Camballo, or Claremont been able to run, either could have won with ridiculous ease; and, having said this, we have said enough to show of what very "Foor cattle" this year's Leger field was composed.

Mr. C. Absolon, the veteran cricketer, is to receive the honour of a complimentary benefit at the Oval, on Monday and Tucsday next.

and Tucsday next.

One of the race meetings of the London Swimming Club took place at the Victoria Park, last Saturday, and was largely attended. The challenge cup presented by Mr. Brassey, M.P., was won by Mr. W. Page. Mr. Henry Garrett, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, on Wednesday, accomplished the feat of swimming from Weston-super-Mare pier to the west side of St(ep Holm Island, in the Bristol Channel, a distance of nine miles in two hours and sixteen minutes. miles, in two hours and sixteen minutes. Another swimming feat was performed the same day by Professor Cavill, who swam from Putney Bridge to Blackwall, a distance of about sixteen miles, in a few minutes under four hours.

THE NORWICH ELECTION COMMISSION.

Several persons who had acted as managers for the Liberal and Conservative parties at past elections gave evidence yesterday week. One of them said he was not surprised that the expenditure in 1871 had been so great, but that it was found to be so small as it was. Another was of opinion that the fact of 12,000 out of 13,000 voters being polled was in itself a proof of corruption, because so many would not have come up without strong inducements.

The employment of messengers, and the paying of bands and processions formed the subject of inquiry on Saturday last. Mr. James Starkskipper, a member of the corporation, and a Conservative, said the candidates when in processions would not discern any corruption, and would conclude that the demonstrations of popular feeling were genuine. One might as well attempt (he said) to spot a teaspoonful of sand in the desert of Sahara as corruption among multitudes who turned out of yards and alleys. A great difficulty was the last Act out of yards and alleys. A great difficulty was the last Act of Parliament, which was full of mantraps and spring guus, whereas it ought to have left nothing to the indiscretion of

Evidence was given on Monday respecting the employment Evidence was given of Monday respecting the employment of "roughs," and in the course of the sitting Mr. Mendham, the town clerk, expressed an opinion that the corruption of the constituency had been greatly exaggerated, and said he did not think there were more than a thousand persons in the borough who would sell their votes.

Among the witnesses examined on Tuesday was a man who was said to have been one of the "roughs" employed at the contest in 1874. He said that the statements that had been made with regard to disturbances were exaggerated, but that it was necessary to have men about to protect the candidates. Messrs. John and William Womersley denied the statements which had been made in the course of the inquiry that they had led "roughs," or urged such persons on, during the election.

the election.

Further evidence respecting the employment of messengers and roughs was given on Wednesday, some of the witnesses saying it was necessary to engage men in order to protect the candidates from violence. Mr. O. D. Ray, a local auctioneer, stated that up to 1870 he was the registration agent of the Liberal party in the city. He had noticed something of the recent elections, and what he saw had led him to think that there was no spaning of money. Activity was promoted by there was no sparing of money. Activity was promoted by money. In 1868 witness employed 200 men. He would not call them "roughs;" but they were necessary whenever Mr. Tillett was a candidate, because of the deadly enmity against him. Witness had seen much more serious attacks on Mr. Tillett than had yet been mentioned.

Little interest is now taken in the proceedings, and the Court is thinly attended

Court is thinly attended.

A WEEK'S DEATHS IN LONDON.

A WEEK'S DEATHS IN LONDON.

Last week 2288 births and 1492 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 88, while the deaths by 77, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four previous weeks had steadily Ccclined from 22.5 to 21.6 per 1000, was last week 22.6. After distributing the deaths in institutions in proportion to population, the rate was 19 per 1000 in the west, 21 in the north, 22 in the central, 25 in the east, and 25 in the south groups of districts.

The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 25 from measles, 71 from scarlet fever, 5 from dishtheria, 69 from whooping-cough.

from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 190 from diarrhoa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 388 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 322 to 409 in the five preceding weeks. These deaths exceeded by 21 the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corrected average fitted last ton years. The 71 fatal cases of responding week of the last ten years. The 71 fatal cases of scarlet fever were 18 less than those returned in the previous scarlet fever were 18 less than those returned in the previous week, and corresponded with the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years; 24 occurred in the south and 16 in the west groups of districts, and the disease was especially fatal in Paddington, Marylebone, Linnehouse, and Battersea. The 69 deaths from whooping-cough again considerably exceeded the average, and included 23 in South London. Of the 25 deaths from measles eight occurred in Bethnal-green. The 26 deaths referred to fever were within 3 of those returned in the previous week, and were 15 below the corrected average weekly number; one was certified as typhus, 13 as enteric or typhoid, and 12 as simple continued fever. Two fatal cases of enteric fever were recorded in Battersea, in which sub-district 42 per cent of the deaths from all causes resulted from the principal zymotic diseases. The fatal cases of diarrhea, which in the two previous weeks had been 215 and 188, were last week 190, and exceeded by 15 the corrected average number in the corresponding weeks had been 215 and 188, were hast week 190, and exceeded by 15 the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from diarrhæa averaged 2.9 per 1000 last week, and ranged from 2.0 in the west to 3.8 in the east groups of districts. The deaths of 10 infants and children and of 2 adults were referred to simple cholera or choleraic diarrhæa. The death of a child, aged twelve years, on the 7th inst., in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was referred to "hydrophobia from the bite of a cat, out seven weeks."

Different forms of violence caused 49 deaths; 39 were the

Different forms of violence caused 49 deaths; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 8 from fractures and contucions, 3 from burns and scalds, 16 from drowning, and 7 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. One of the deaths from fractures and contusions was caused by horses or vehicles in the streets; from this class of accident 63 cases of injury and maining came under the notice of the metropolitan and City police during the seven days ending the 12th inst. Six cases of suicide, 1 of infanticide, and 2 of manshaughter were registered.

The North London Swimming Club has presented Captain Webb with a gold cross and an address expressing their admiration for his great feat. At a meeting held last Tuesday at Gravesend, presided over by the Mayor, a purse of £75 was presented to Captain Webb. The subscription list contained the names of 200 of the Gravesend pilots. Captain Webb arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, and was presented, by the boys of the School Frigate Conway (on board of which he was educated), with a binocular glass on Thursday. A general testimonial is in preparation at Liverpool.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

'The Admiralty Registry, as well as the Appeal Registry, has been opened at Somerset House; and all legal departments have now ceased to exist at Doctors'-commons.

The fund for the relief of distress in Iceland has reached £2444. A steam-ship has sailed for Iceland with a cargo of Indian corn, oats, and barley.

The total amount subscribed to the Hospital Sunday Fund this year is £26,703 7s., as against £29,817 3s. 9d. collected last year. This sum will be shared among 122 institutions.

It is announced that Mr. Gladstone will distribute the prizes awarded for proficiency at the last May examination by the Science and Art Department to the successful students in certain schools in the cast and south of London, at the Greenwich Lecture Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 82,123, of whom 32,798 were in workhouses and 49,325 received outdoor relief. Cempared with the corresponding period in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9312, 16,495, and 19,869 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 317, of whom 217 were men, 103 wemen, and 22 children under seventeen.

The National Training-School of Cookery has resumed its courses of instruction for teachers, domestic servants, and general learners. The School Board of London has arranged that 300 selected girls shall be taught cookery by the teachers of the National Training-School, at two centres—one in Maryletone and the other at Greenwich. The Society of Arts offers five free teacherships of cookery to be competed for, and the Education Department gives four shillings a year to schools on behalf of each girl taught cookery.

Sir S. J. Gibbons has resigned his seat in the Court of Aldermen for the ward of Castle Baynard, which he has represented since 1862. Two candidates are named for the vacancy—Mr. G. J. Cockerell, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Mr. S. C. Headley, of the City Flour Mills, both of whom are members of the Court of Common Council.—Mr. Thomas Grove, of the firm of Shoobert and Grove, wine merchants, was, yesterday week, elected a member of the Common Council for the ward of bishopsgate, in the place of the late Mr. J. H. Heeps.

The models and drawings of a new self-acting colors to

The models and drawings of a new self-acting saloon to prevent sea-sickness, patented and invented by Mr. Alexander Walker, C.L., were exhibited on Tuesday. The invention is very simple. A longitudinal girder and a transverse sectional Walker, C.L., were exhibited of Tuesday. The inventor a very simple. A longitudinal girder and a transverse sectional girder are fastened to the ship's frame, and in the centre is a universal cup through which runs a stem. The saloon forms the upper weight, and a heavy ball at the end of the stem keeps it level. It is so regulated as to work at an angle of 65 degrees. It is stated that the invention, if adopted, will prevent any unpleasant results from the pitching and rolling or the cross recomment of the ship. movement of the ship.

movement of the ship.

The foundation-stone of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital was laid, on Thursday afternoon, by the Marquise de Caux (Madame Adelina Patti'). A special service, consisting of versicles, psalms, and collects, was conducted by Protessor Lightfoot, Canon of St. Paul's, the choral portion being admirably rendered by the choir of the cathedral and the Chapel Royal, conducted by Mr. F. Walker. In the stone were placed at one end the usual bottle of coins, and at the other a portrait of Madame Patti. After the stone had been laid Macame Patti received purses from the ladies present, and herself contributed £100. An address on the value of special hospitals was then delivered by Canon Lightfoot.

An examination will be held in October next to which a

An examination will be held in October next to which a student of any of the Inns of Court who is desirous of becoming a candidate for a certificate of fitness for being called to the Ear will be admissible. Each student proposing to submit himself for examination will be required to enter his name, personally or by letter, at the treasurer's office of the Inn of Court to which he belongs on or before Friday, Oct. 15, and he will further be required to state in writing whether his object in effering himself for examination is to obtain a certificate preliminary to a call to the Bar, or whether he is merely desirous of passing the examination in Roman civil law. The examination will begin on Monday, Oct. 25, and will be ontinued on the Tuesday and Wednesday following, at the hall of Lincoln's Inn. The examination will be conducted in the following order:—Monday, Oct. 25, at ten, on Constitutional Law and Legal History; in the afternoon, at two, on the Law of Real and Personal Property; Wednesday, Oct. 27, at ten, on Roman Civil Law. An examination will be held in October next to which a Oct. 27, at ten, on Roman Civil Law.

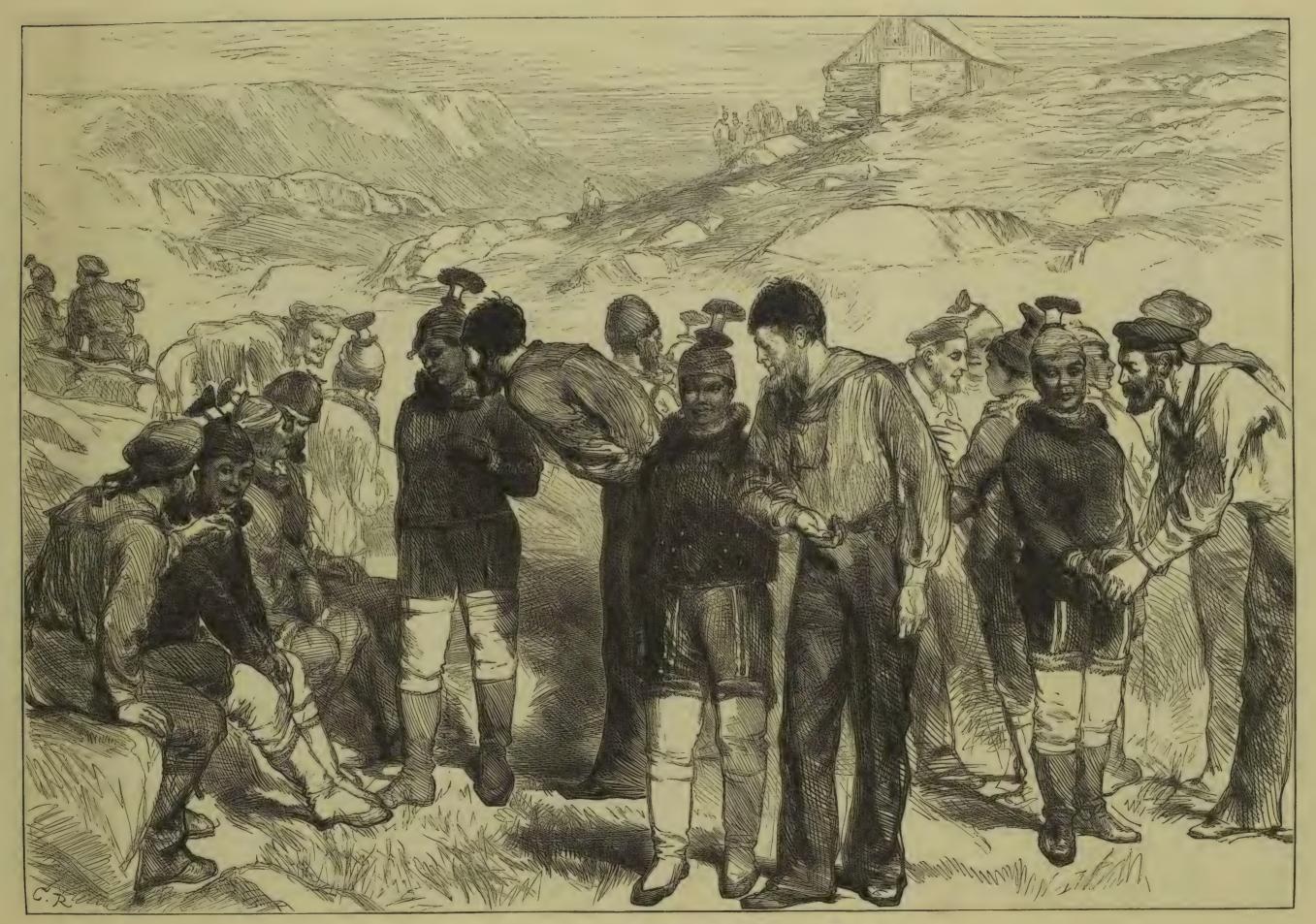
THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A number of sketches, by an officer of H.M.S. Valorous and by other hands, were engraved for our last week's paper, showing the scenery of Baffin's Bay and Davis Strait, of the west coast of Greenland, Holsteinborg, Disco Island, the Waigat Strait, and Ritenbenk, with the floating icebergs at sea, and the mountain glaciers on shore, in that Arctic region of the globe. The Valorous had parted on July 17 from H.M.S. Alert and H.M.S. Discovery, the two ships employed in the expedition to the North Pole, commanded respectively by Captain Nares and Captain Stephenson. The three ships lay together at Godhaven, Disco Island, during several days, which were occupied in transferring to the Alert and Discovery the stores of coal and other provisions brought out for them by the Valorous. We gave several long letters from persons on board, describing the place and people at Godhaven, or Port Lievly; and we now present some Illustrations of the figures and costumes of the Greenlanders, a mixed race of Danes and Esquimaux, forming a community of two or three hundred, governed by the Danish Large of the Greenland Proposal. They go in a lightly only by fishing in Discovery. a community of two or three hundred, governed by the Danish Inspector-General. They gain a livelihood by fishing in Disco Bay, or by the pursuit of seals, and sometimes they eatch a whale. The women, dressed in their sealskin trousers, below white. The women, arcsect in their scalskin trousers, below white, at the knees, are baggy stockings of white calico, inclosed in moccasins dyed of some bright colour, are very fond of dancing. They enjoyed this pastime with the English officers and sailors, who wore heavy sea-boots, and could hardly keep up with the Northern damsels.

Our present Illustrations are from the photographs taken by the Photographers of the Arctic Expedition.

The annual show of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society was opened, on Wednesday, in Burghley Park, Stamford, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter. The Marquis of Exeter won his own £100 prize for the best shorthorn bull, with his Telemachus VI. Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., was among the vicitors to the show, but urgent business in London prevented him staying to the dinner in the evening. The chair was taken by the Marquis of Exeter. Among the toasts was that of the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Earl Spencer), which was received with great applause. The Marquis, in proposing success to the society, stated that he should be glad to give £160 for a challenge cup next year for the best bull.



THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION: ENGLISH SAILORS WITH THE GREENLAND GIRLS.



THE SHANG-TUNG PROMONTORY, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT OUTRAGE ON AN ENGLISHMAN IN CHINA.

THE LATE G. J. PINWELL.

THE LATE G. J. PINWELL.

We regretted to announce last week the death of this talented artist, who has departed at the early age of thirty-two. Mr. Pinwell was born in London on Dec. 26, 1842. He studied at one of the Government Local Schools of Art, and commenced the practice of art as a water-colour painter. In 1865 his first picture was exhibited at the Dudley Gallery; but he had already, in the preceding year, gained favourable notice by his designs for the illustrated edition of Goldsmith, engraved by Messrs. Dalziel. The three pictures for which he was admitted to the Society of Painters in Water Colours were those of "A Seat in St. James's Park," "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," and one of "Children." Among the best of his other works are "The Elixir of Love," "The Saracen Maiden," "The Great Lady," and "Landlord and Tenant." His designs for several illustrated journals and magazines were very numerous; he also furnished those for the illustrated editions of Miss Ingelow's and Mr. Robert Buchanan's poems, and for "Wayside Posies," a collection published among the books of a Christmas season. He was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1869, and a member of that society in 1871. He was also an honorary member of the Belgian Society of Water Colour Painters.

THE SHAN-TUNG PROMONTORY, CHINA.

THE SHAN-TUNG PROMONTORY, CHINA. The Shan-Tung promontory separates the Gulf of Pei-Chih-Li, or North Chih-Li, from the Yellow Sea. It is sighted by all vessels passing from Shanghai and the south to Taku and Tien-Tsin. Shan-Tung is a province, and the words mean the Mountains of the East. It is the easternmost point of these mountains which forms the promontory. The English engineer who has lately been attacked and ill-treated here is in the official employ of the Chinese Government as inspector of the lighthouses along the whole coast of China. He is supplied with a small steamer, called the Kwa-Shing, or the Shooting Star, for visiting the lighthouses. The lighthouse on the Shan-Tung promontory has just been finished, and the motive of this assault upon him was because the lighthouse was constructed by workmen from Ningpo, from which place the stone also was brought, and this gave offence to the people



THE LATE G. J. PINWELL.

of Shan-Tung, who considered that they ought to have been employed. A disturbance took place about a year ago from the same cause, and at that time an Englishman connected with the erection of the lighthouse shot a Chinaman with a revolver. The present condition of our relations with the Chinese Government, which has resulted from the murder of Mr. Margary, gives more importance to everything which takes place there, and perhaps events which have no relation to the question are construed with a political signification. The Shan-Tung promontory, in any case, is a geographical point of importance; and, for the maritime service, the fact of a lighthouse being erected, though its construction has taken place since the locality was sketched by our Special Artist in 1872, will no doubt be noted by those who sail in the waters of that part of the world. It may also interest our readers to learn that Kung-Fu-Tsze, or Confucius, was a native of the province of Shan-Tung.

Lady Burdett-Coutts yesterday week handed over to the Corporation of Manchester a drinking-fountain and cattle-trough, which have been erected in that city at her expense. After the ceremony her Ladyship was presented by the Mayor with an address, and was entertained at a luncheon, at which she made a speech, chiefly on the value of a good water supply and the duty of kindness to animals.

From the statistical and commercial department of the Board of Trade has been issued a summary of the agricultural returns of Great Britain. There are now under wheat cultivation 3,342,388 acres; barley, 2,509,598 acres; oats, 2,664,048 acres; potatoes, 522,634 acres; and hops, 69,203 acres. The total number of live stock in Great Britain on June 25 in the present year was as follows:—Cattle, 6,012,605; sheep, 29,165,278; and pigs, 192,962.

The forty-third annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, which was opened at Falmouth on Tuesday with an address from Mr. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., the president, is far in advance of most of its recent predecessors. This society not only enjoys the special patronage of the Queen, and of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, but can claim to be the parent of the numerous family of industrial exhibitions in this country.



WRECK OF THE YACHT MISTLETOE, LYING IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

THE COLLISION IN THE SOLENT.

THE COLLISION IN THE SOLENT.

The second Coroner's inquest on the persons drowned by the collision of her Majesty's steam-yacht Alberta with Mr. E. S. Heywood's schooner-yacht Mistletoe, between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, on the 18th ult., was concluded on Friday week at a very late hour. It concerned the death of Nathaniel Turner, mate of the Mistletoe, whose body was found some days after that disastrous accident. Mr. W. H. Garrington, the borough Coroner, presided at the inquest, which was held in Portsmouth Townhall. It was attended by Captain Harris, assessor for the Board of Trade, and by counsel for Mr. Heywood and for the Admiralty and the officers of the Alberta. Prince Leiningen and Captain Welch, two of those officers of the Royal yacht, were present. The jury found that the drowning was caused by an accidental collision; but they expressed their opinion that "there was an error of judgment on the part of the navigating officer of the Alberta;" and they thought "a slower rate of speed, during the summer months especially, would be more conducive to the public safety, and there should be a more efficient look-out." This verdict was received with some applause by the people assembled outside the court. The wreck of the Mistletoe, almost broken in two has been sold for a small sum of money. Its appearance, lying in Portsmouth inner harbour, is shown in our Illustration, from a photograph by Mr. C. Knight, of Ryde. The ship behind is Nelson's Victory.

LAW AND POLICE.

In the Court of Bankruptcy a trustee has been appointed to the estate of Mr. Charles Morton, manager of the Opéra Comique Theatre, whose liabilities are estimated at £8000 and

Registration of the resolutions passed by the creditors of Messrs. John Anderson and Co., of Philpot-lane, whose liabilities are estimated at £144,746, with assets of £31,595, has been ordered by the Court of Bankruptcy.

ordered by the Court of Bankruptey.

Before the Marylebone magistrates, on Tuesday, Charles Rainger was brought as a lunatic at large. The prisoner had been obtaining refreshments without paying for them, and had drawn up a number of telegrams to Mr. Disraeli, the Prince of Wales, and others, stating that he was Sir Roger Tichborne. He was sent to the Paddington workhouse. Since his admission he has written the following letter, which he wished the master to send to a gentleman in the City:—"Harrow-road Hotel, Windsor-terrace; Mr. Chapman, manager.—Dear Tom,—I want you to go or send by special messenger to Mr. Charles Bush, in the City, the inclosed cheques, to back five horses for St. Leger, and to win £1 2s. Five Jounds to you if I win. Don't fail me. I am confined here in the infirmary, Paddington workhouse, during the Queen's pleasure. You and your mother come and see me. Love to Alice and Minnie. My regards to you and all friends.—Yours sincerely, Charle Rainger.—Is there an I in my name? How you laughed at me that night. Come and see me any time. They admit you at this place at all times. Not like those brutes at H.M.L. jail. Ward 14, Paddington Workhouse, Harrow-road. I am well contented and happy, and you don't know how kind every one is. Cheap, too; it don't cost one cent." The following document was inclosed in the letter:—"C. B. to——, Esq., City. Please lay or take for me (cheque inclosed) the following bets for the St. Leger to-day:—Earl Dartrey, 4 to 24; Dreadnought, 50 21; Seymour, 3 to 30; St. Leger, 5 to 50. Sixty-seven pounds."

At the Court of Bankruptey, on Thursday, a first meeting was held, before Mr. Registrar Murray, under an adjudication

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, a first meeting was held, before Mr. Registrar Murray, under an adjudication made against Charles Edward Newcomen, described as of 51, Maddox-street, Regent-street, gentleman. The debt and liabilities were returned at £25,865, and assets £970. A trustee was appointed.

Captain Whittingham, of the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Albion, was prosecuted by the Treasury, at the Mansion House, yesterday week, for having conveyed from Yarmouth to the Thames about 200 passengers in excess of the number for which the vessel was licensed. The facts were admitted, but extenuating circumstances were pleaded, and mitigated fines, amounting in all to £19 10s., were imposed.

George Shaw Pollock, an elderly man, said to be a traveller, has been committed for trial at the Guildhall Police Court, on a charge of uttering a forged cheque for upwards of £6 to Messrs. Barker and Son, of Bishopsgate-street Without.

The magistrate at Marlborough-street has committed Patrick Kenny for trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of libelling the committee of the Hospital Saturday Fund by insinuating, in a handbill issued about a fortnight ago calling an "indignation meeting" to consider the proceedings of the members of that body, that those gentlemen had voted salaries to themselves out of the pockets of the working men working men.

The trial of the three gentlemen for a riot and an assault on the police at the Promenade Concerts in Covent-Garden Theatre was brought to a close, yesterday week, at the Middlesex Sessions. Two of the defendants, Mr. W. Saddler and Mr. J. Barrow, followed the advice of their counsel, and, withdrawing the former plea, now pleaded guilty to having committed a common assault, whereupon the other charges against them were not pressed. The third defendant, Mr. De Ricci, refused to adopt a similar course, but the evidence was so clear that after a little time his counsel said he could not struggle against it, and this defendant was found guilty not struggle against it, and this defendant was found guilty on the indictment for assault. Having been the most violent of the three he was fined £30; Saddler was fined £10; and Barrow, £5. Each was ordered to pay a proportion of the costs, or be imprisoned for three months.

Becre and Peters were charged at Worship-street, on Wednesday, with assaulting police constables, and with dis-orderly conduct at a fire which took place in Bunhill-row on the previous night. The magistrate fined Peters £1; or, in default, two months' imprisonment. Beere was fined 20s., or seven days.

Margaret Stacey was fined at Kingston-on-Thames, last Saturday, for drunkenness. The accused was deserted some years ago by her husband, who went to America, and she was obliged to apply to the parish. A few days ago she heard that her husband was dead, and had left her about £30,000. In her joy at this pays she over indulged herself. joy at this news she over-indulged herself.

Charles Smyth, of whose doings some account was given last week, has been committed for trial by the Lynn magistrates on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

William Thompson, a burglar, has been captured at Sunderland by Mary Britton, a young girl, who discovered him in her grandmother's house with the cashbox in his hand. She locked the door and raised an alarm, but Thompson jumped from the window. The girl then closed with him, and, after a severe struggle, managed to hold him down until the police arrived.

At Sheffield a cutler named Bamforth was, last week, com-At Shemeld a cutter handed balmforth was, last week, committed for trial for rattening in the Cavendish Cutlery Works because he had been discharged. He entered the works at night and destroyed five driving bands, thus stopping the working operations for nearly a day and causing damage to the amount of £10.

Two men having been found guilty, at Birmingham, of robbery, one of them, named Grimes, who had been five times convicted before, was condemned, on Wednesday, to seven years' penal servitude. On hearing his sentence the prisoner threatened some of the witnesses against him, and he was then ordered an additional three years.

Selina Clayton, a gipsy, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by the Birmingham magistrates, yesterday week, for obtaining goods by fortune-telling from a servant. The simple girl was induced to part with a pair of gold earrings and a merino dress in order that "the planets might be invoked."

Six seamen belonging to the barque Formosa, of Liverpool, have been sentenced to forty days' imprisonment at Greenock. They had refused to do duty because there were eight foreigners among the crew.

At Newry Petty Sessions Owen Grant, a shipbroker, has been committed for trial on a charge of bribing a telegraph clerk in Newry post office to give him information with reference to foreign vessels coming into the port of Newry. The prosecution was instituted by the Post Office authorities.

"In lowest deeps a lower deep still opens to receive us." At Glasgow Circuit Court, on Tuesday, before Lord Neaves, Patrick Docherty, a lad of nineteen, was sentenced to death for the murder of James Miller, at Rutherglen-bridge, on May 1.—Frederic William Drake, a boy of fourteen, was brought up for final examination at Wandsworth, on Wednesday, charged with attempting to murder his father on July 30. He was committed for trial making, no defence —A resolting day, charged with attempting to murder his father on July 30. He was committed for trial, making no defence.—A revolting discovery was made last Saturday night. William Wainwright, on Saturday evening, took a cab in Whiteehapel and drove in it to High-street, Borough, with two parcels, which were found to contain the mutilated remains of a woman. Search being made on the premises from which the body had been removed—an uninhabited house once tenanted by Wainwright—it was found that a hole had been dug beneath the basement floor, and in this there was a quantity of quicklime, with some human hair corresponding with that on the head of the deceased. Wainwright and a young woman, Alice Day, who was with him in the cab, were brought up at Southwark, on Monday, and remanded. As the prisoners were leaving the court Day begged her companion to exculpate her, and he replied that she knew nothing about the matter. Nothing has transpired to connect nothing about the matter. Nothing has transpired to connect her with the crime. It is supposed that the murder was com-mitted nine or twelve months ago, and that the deceased was Harriet Lane, who disappeared in September last year. The Treasury has undertaken to prosecute.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE VANGUARD. A naval court-martial, to investigate the circumstances connected with the sinking of her Majesty's ship Vanguard, was opened yesterday week at Plymouth. Captain Dawkins, in charge of the Vanguard when the collision occurred, was the first witness called. He read a narrative of the events attending the loss of the vessel, and declared that there was no want ing the loss of the vessel, and declared that there was no want of precaution and care in navigating her, and that everything was done by himself, his officers, and the ship's company that was possible to ensure her safety and that of the lives and property of those on board. No signal was made to the Iron Duke that the engines of the Vanguard had been stopped. There was no time to do so. Those on board the Vanguard did not at any time hear the steam-whistle of the Iron Duke. Mr. Heaver Sugden, Navigating Lieutenant of the Iron Duke, also gave evidence.

On Saturday the officer of the watch and the Navigating Lieutenant were examined. Both considered that all was done that could have been done to avoid a collision, and that there was no reason to suppose that the Iron Duko was so near. It was a right course to lessen speed in the fog, and the steamwhistle and cowl were proper signals to warn the Iron Duko off. Special look-out men were also stationed directly the fog

came on.
Vice-Admiral Tarleton, the principal witness on Monday, Vice-Admiral Tarleton, the principal witness on Monday, said that there are means provided in the signal-book for communicating when the flagship changes her speed; but he thought it more judicious, under the circumstances, to leave the vessels to go at the discretion of the Captains. So far as his experience went, the existing signal-books are sufficient to meet the exigencies of conducting a fleet under all circumstances. He examined the Vanguard on Aug. 6, and was perfectly satisfied as to her condition in all respects. Captain White, of the flagship Warrior, in the course of his examination, did not think it possible that the Vanguard and Iron Duke could have come into collision without the latter hearing the steam-whistle of the former, if properly sounded. Comthe steam-whistle of the former, if properly sounded. Com-modore Tandy was requested to draw up a written statement as to the arrangements made for closing the water-tight com-

partments of the Vanguard.
Flag-Licutenant Dugdale described, on Tucsday, the orders Figs-Lieutenant Duguate described, on Tuesday, the orders that had been given with regard to the movements of the squadron, and the method of signalling adopted to regulate the speed of the vessels. A signalman and the yeoman of the signals on board the Vanguard also gave evidence, saying, among other things, that they did not hear the sound of a steam-whistle come from the Iron Duke before the collision.

Robert Martins, yeoman of the signals, was recalled, on Wednesday, and persisted in his statement that he had heard no sound whatever in the direction of the Iron Duke. As well as he could see previous to the collision, the two vessels were at as he could see previous to the collision, the two vessels were at right angles. Several men who were specially placed on the look out in consequence of the fog agreed that no signals were heard from the Iron Duke. Alfred Smith, gunner of the Vanguard, stated that the steam-whistle of that vessel was kept blowing, with short intervals, up to the time of the collision. He thought that the Vanguard steam-cowl could be heard in a fog about a mile distant. Commander Tandy put in a statement with regard to the arrangements for closing the watertight compartments of the vessel. Before adjourning the president intimated that the Court could not enter upon the charge brought against Captain Collins by Captain Dawkins, and the latter gentleman stated he did not intend to cost any reflection proper the gellenters of Centein Collins. cast any reflection upon the gallantry of Captain Collins.

A Board of Trade inquiry has been held at Liverpool into the loss of the brigantine Audax, at the Cape Verde Islands. The Court stated that they had failed to discover any cause for the loss of the ship. No blame was attached to the captain, Mr. Damaresq, whose certificate was returned. The Court also stated that the vessel was not over-insured.

An inquiry into the abandonment of the schooner Emily, of Goole, at the mouth of the Scheldt, while on a voyage from Dort to Middlesborough with railway iron, was concluded last Saturday. The Court found that the vessel was lost because of the improper and unsafe way in which the cargo was stored, that for this reason she left port in an unseaworthy condition, and that her crew were justified in leaving her.

Ten marines were drowned in Plymouth Sound on Thursday week. The boat in which they were returning from a prize-shooting-match in Mount-Edgeumbe Park, was, it is stated, so heavily laden that there were only two inches of freeboard. An inquest has been opened.

Several persons have been drowned while bathing. The list is a long and painful one.

While on her voyage from Panama the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company's steamer Shannon went ashore on Pedro Bank, off the southern coast of Jamaica. Assistance was sent to her, and her passengers, mails, and specie were saved.

An alarming accident happened to the State of Virginia, a State Line steamer. When a hundred miles east of Cape Race it was discovered that a leak had sprung. Fourteen feet of water gathered in one of the holds before its position was ascertained; but the watertight compartments saved the vessel from sinking. The leak was occasioned by the bursting of a side port of a side port.

During her voyage from Nassau to New York the steamer Zodiac was burnt at sea, but all on board were saved.

The steamer James C. Stevenson, which arrived at Plymouth from Bombay on Tuesday, ran down the Herzog Ernst, a German barque, from Bahia for Bremen with tobacco, on Sunday. All hands were saved. The steamer had a hole knocked in her port bow, and was only kept affoat by her watertight compartments. watertight compartments.

Two men accidentally poisoned themselves at Chiselhurst on Sunday, one by drinking oil of vitriol, and the other carbolic acid. Inquests have been held, and verdicts of accidental death returned.

By a fire on the premises of Mr. Walker, cabinetmaker, in Bunhill-row, damage to the amount of about £30,000 has

An inquiry into the death of three miners who were An inquiry into the death of three inners who were drowned by the inundation of St. Aubyn United Mines, near Redruth, ended, on Tuesday, in a verdict of "Accidental death." The evidence showed that the water broke in from an abandened mine near by, and that the deceased could have escaped had not their candles been extinguished by the rush of water. The jury exonerated the officials from blame.

Last Saturday morning cleven men and a horse were suffocated in Guy's pit, at the Donnington Wood Colliery, Shropshire.

The inquest arising out of the late railway collision at Kildwick was closed yesterday week. The jury returned a verdict that the accident was caused by a want of caution on the part of the officials at Skipton and the signalman at Cononley, and by the driver of the fast train not having it sufficiently under control. sufficiently under control.

Particulars are brought by the Indian mail with regard to the disaster that recently befell a party of pilgrims to the Mahalingam shrine. Some thousands of men, women, and children were assembled in the dry bed of a mountain stream, when a heavy fall of rain came on and the water rushed in great volume through the chasm, and it is believed that about two hundred persons were drowned.

 Λ bottle-nosed whale, 22 ft. long, and weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, was caught in the Severn, off Lydney, on Monday afternoon.

The portrait of the late Mr. G. J. Pinwell is from a photograph by Mr. J. Hubbard, of Oxford-street.

It has been found necessary to increase the accommodation for students in the Military College at Sandhurst, and the works are to be carried out at a cost of £35,000.

Mr. Mortimer Collins will contribute to the forthcoming number of the New Quarterly Magazine a tale entitled "The Summerfield Embroglio."

A banquet, followed by a ball, will be given by the Mayor of Liverpool, on Thursday, Oct. 7, at which the Earl and Countess of Derby have consented to be present.

The death is announced, from Dublin, of Mr. Charles Bianconi, D.L., who ran cars over 1200 miles of road in Ireland. He realised a large fortune, and died on his estate near Cashel, aged ninety.

The Manchester City Council, on Wednesday, concluded the debate on the motion for the adoption of the report of the charitable trusts committee with reference to the new scheme for the administration of the Grammar School. The motion was adopted, with only one dissentient vote.

Tuesday's Gazette contains an announcement of the Speaker's intention, after the expiration of six days, to issue his warrant for a new writ for the election of a member of Parliament for Blackburn, in the room of the late Mr. H. M. Feilden.—The Conservatives of West Suffolk, at an influentially and well attended meeting at the Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds, on Wednesday, determined to bring forward Mr. Thomas Thornhill, jun., of Pakenham, Suffolk, to contest the seat rendered vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson.—Mr. Coddrington, one of the candidates for Blackburn, called his Conservative friends together the same evening, and unreservedly placed his resignation in their hands. servedly placed his resignation in their hands.

servedly placed his resignation in their hands.

The annual meetings of the Midland Baptist Union were held at Nottingham, on Tuesday. In the morning there was a conference of the members of the Churches in the Broadstreet chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. J. C. Pike, of Leicester. The chairman delivered an address on "Earnestness in Christian Work," and a discussion followed. The "Report of the Churches," presented by the Rev. Watson Dyson, the acting secretary, stated that there had been a slight increase in the number of members during the year, and that the general condition of the Churches was satisfactory. A long discussion followed on "The Deficiencies and Wants of the present Sunday-School System. In the afternoon there was a delegates' meeting in the same place of worship, the lev. J. C. Pike again presiding. The treasurer's accounts showed J. C. Pike again presiding. The treasurer's accounts showed that there was a balance due to the treasurer of £7 17s. An application from the Church at Whitemore, Basford, for admisapplication from the Church at Whitemore, Basford, for admission to the union was agreed to. It was decided to hold the meetings next year at Melbourne, Derbyshire. The Rev. II. Platten, of Nottingham; was elected president for the ensuing year, and the Rev. Robert Caven was appointed acting secretary. Mr. Joseph Burton (Nottingham) moved the following resolution:—"That this union, on the ground alike of Christian principle and ordinary commercial fairness, begs respectfully to urge upon the Baptist Union the desirability of taking steps to secure some adequate provision for the widows and orphans to secure some adequate provision for the widows and orphans of deceased Baptist ministers." After a little discussion, the resolution was carried.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the inspectors who visited the reformatories and industrial schools of Great Britain, recently issued, gives a very encouraging account of their working and results. About 200 of these institutions exist in different parts of the country, with inmates varying in number from 20 to 400, and they contain about 18,000 boys and girls.

Of our reformatory schools, the inspector says, most have now been above fifteen years in operation, many of them nearly twenty. Their number has not increased since 1864, and the number of young offenders under detention in them has advanced from 4300 in that year to only 5600 in 1874, in spite of the large and continuous increase of our general population in that interval, and the still larger propertionate increase in the number of adult offenders, the commitments of which class have advanced very largely in the same period. The working of the industrial schools would, the inspector believes, have shown the same results had their practical operation been confined to the vagrant, vicious, and half criminal descriptions of children for which they were properly intended; and if they had not been used as asylums for children who should naturally have been placed under the care of the parish authorities, or as a means of relief and rally have been placed under the care of the parish authorities, or as a means of relief and

properly intended; and if they had not been used as asylums for children who should naturally have been placed under the care of the parish authorities, or as a means of relief and charitable assistance for those whom the poverty or carclessness of their parents left without adequate protection or support. As it is, while reformatory schools attained their present development in the first ten years after the passing of the Act, and have varied but slightly since, except that the young of fenders they receive are of a younger age and usually less criminal types, industrial schools have steadily increased, and are steadily increasing both as to number and size.

In 1861, when the first effective Industrial Schools Act was passed for England, and the schools of this class were transferred to the supervision of the Home Office, there were thirty-eight schools, chiefly in Scotland (certified under Dunlop's Act), containing 488 children. In 1871 there were ninety-five schools and 9121 children, and at the end of 1874 104 schools and 11,409 children. So long, indeed, as children can be freely sent, at any age under fourteen, for six or seven, or more years' detention in these schools, as being orphans or "without proper guardianship"—that is, practically, because their parents are too poor or too indifferent to maintain and control them properly—new schools will be required and existing schoolswill be pressed to enlarge their accommodation to an almost unlimited extent. But, with all the drawbacks to their proper use (as specially preventive and correctional institutions) which have attended their employment as refuges for the very poor, or schools of compulsory education for the ignorant and uncontrollable, they have accomplished a great amount of the solid and specific work they were designed for, and their agency. The regular young tramp and habitual beggar have become almost as rare as the professional young pickpocket, and the impector thinks that an amendment on two or three points of the Act of 1866, under whic

The inspector had not found any practical injury arise from the limitation which the Treasury regulation introduced, and he believes that if the minimum age for the child's committal, and certainly for its maintenance at the cost of the State, was raised to eight years, the action of the school would be notice of the the action of the schools would be more effectual for their purpose as well as less burdensome and costly. Children of six and seven years old are not, in fact, capable of receiving the industrial training, and are not fitted to the industrial training, and are not fitted to undergo the discipline and restraint on which these schools depend for the special characteristics of their action. Such children are fitter for a nursery than for the field or workshop, and can only be subjected to the rough routine of school discipline at the risk of their proper healthful development, whether of body or mind. The commitment even at eight years old usually enterly from six to eight. body or mind. The commitment even at eight years old usually entails from six to eight years' detention under the same almost unvaried routine of diet, habits, and occupations, and involves the risk of turning out the child a dull, spiritless machine, without natural energy or self-dependence. An equally important change would be the providing that children who are orphans, or destitute and neglected from the poverty of their parents, should be remitted to the care of the poor-law authorities. Magistrates having the power to authorities. Magistrates having the power to send them to the union school, and guardians invested with the power to detain them there. Children of this description are certainly of

the pauper class, and the Inspector thinks should be cared for at the expence of the rates and not the Treasury.

In Scotland the Treasury is partially recouped for the cost of the maintenance of such children, the parochial board being liable to contribute towards their support, if the child has, in its own person and through its parents been chargeable to the parish within the three months preceding its being sent to the school. This proviso, however, only touches a portion of the children sent, because their parents are too poor to exercise "proper guardianship" over them, and even the partial check which this provides to the shifting the charge of the this provides to the shifting the charge of the child from the parish or union to the State is wholly wanting in England.

The late Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Prince Lee, left the bulk of his library to Owens College, in that city. A number of books remained, however, in the possession of his widow, who, having lately died, the books were sold in Birmingham, on Tuesday, by Messrs. Ludlow, Daniell, and Roberts. The principal lot was the "Biblia Polyglotta Ximenii," or, as it is more generally called, the "Complutensian Polyglot," designed by Cardinal Ximenes, and published in 1522, five years after the Cardinal's death. The bidding commenced at a very low figure, £50, and the competition was very cautiously conducted, advances of £2, £3, and £5 only being offered. At length the famous work was declared to be the property of Mr. Wickenden, at the price of £340. Probably the excitement occasioned by this sale caused the next lot to be overlooked—a rationally the exchanner constraints all caused the next lot to be overlooked—a valuable Greek Testament, bearing date 1521—which was absolutely "knocked down" at the incredibly small sum of 11s. It found a purchaser immediately afterwards at £10.

purchaser immediately afterwards at £10.

Mr. W. J. Corrigan, a member of the Royal Alfred Yacht Club and a master in the British merchant service, writing to the Times from Dalkey, in the county of Dublin, on the 14th inst., says:—"I am the owner of the luggerrigged yacht Lily, of about four tons. I was sailing across Kingstown Harbour yesterday about noon. I was on the port tack, heading about south-east, wind very light, about east-north-east. I saw the Carron steam-tug, at present engaged about the wreck of the Vanguard, coming out from one of the jettics towards me, and at a considerable rate of speed. When nearing me she hailed me twice, as if to demand that I should go about or get out of her way. I refused to alter my course. The Carron came on without any sign of alteration in her course or diminution in her speed, and she passed right ahead of me and not a boat's length off. It is quite time that men in charge of Government steamers should be told of the existence of regulations for preventing collisions at sea, and should be obliged to read and observe them." venting collisions at sea, and should be obliged to read and observe them."

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FIFTY YEARS AGO.

FROM THE PICTURE BY F. BARNARD



THE TOWN OF NIJNI-NOVGOROD, RUSSIA, LATELY VISITED BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



CONVERSAZIONE OF THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE AT MANCHESTER.

NIJNI NOVGOROD.

The visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the great yearly fair at this singular town of Old Russia is an event f some interest. He arrived there on the 20th ult., and stayed one week, during which he was lodged in the principal building in the fair, which contains the hall of exchange, post, telegraph, and other offices, as well as the apartments of his Excellency the Governor-General of the province, who resides there during the fair. The Duke was cordially welcomed by the merchants assembled at the fair, who entertained him with a banquet in the grand hall of the market-house. The ironmerchants also gave him a luncheon in a pavilion of iron they erected for the purpose. He saw all that is worth seeing in the town and neighbourhood.

We give a view of Niint Market has a sketch by Market him to be seen as a letter by the saw all that it is not a sketch by Market him to be seen as a letter by the same as a letter b

We give a view of Nijni Novgorod, from a sketch by Mr. George Main, of Moscow. The name of Nijni Novgorod signifies "the Lower New Town." The town is situated nearly signifies the Flower New Town. The town is situated nearly 300 miles due east of Moscow, on the right bank of the River Oka, being exactly opposite the junction of these two rivers. It stands on a range of heights rising abruptly out of the water, and commands a view of the site of the fair, and of both rivers, which are crowded with enormous barges and steamers, and of the impresse relains stretching away to the partly as well as of the immense plains stretching away to the north and east. It contains nearly 50,000 inhabitants, and, owing to its geographical position, attracts considerable trade apart from that of the fair. Nijni is, in fact, the place of all others at which it is most convenient for the merchants and producers of Siberia and the East to meet the manufacturers of ducers of Siberia and the East to meet the manufacturers of Western Russia and exchange their raw produce for the manufactured goods of Petersburg and Moscow. On the one hand, the Volga, united by a system of canals with the Baltic and falling into the Caspian Sea, forms a cheap route for the transport of merchandise, both from Europe and from the countries which border on the Caspian or are watered by the rivers that flow into it. There is also the Kamma, a tributary of the Volga, which, flowing from the north-east, affords a means of communication with the remote provinces of Ural and Siberia, whose mines are a source of immense wealth to and Siberia, whose mines are a source of immense wealth to the empire. On the other hand there is the Oka, which runs though 1500 miles of Central Russia, and bears to the Volga the produce of some of the richest soil in the country as well as the finished goods of the chief manufacturing districts, while one finished goods of the chief manufacturing districts, while one of its tributaries gives Moscow access to Nijni. The fair now occupies the low, flat ground on the left bank of the Oka, at its junction with the Volga, opposite the town. The bed of the Oka is here about a quarter of a mile broad, and the fair is only connected with the town by wooden bridges, which are removed in winter. The site of the fair is an immense rectangular market-place. It consists of twelve long rows of buildings, two stories high, with verandahs projecting, so as to shelter goods and foot-passengers from the rain. These are parallel to one another, and form streets some thirty or shelter goods and foot-passengers from the rain. These are parallel to one another, and form streets some thirty or forty yards wide. The centre street, considerably wider than the others, is planted with trees. It leads in one direction to the open square in front of the cathedral church, and in the other to the "principal house," as it is called, of the fair, which, as we have said, contains the Government and other offices, as well as the apartments occupied by the Governor during the fair. It was in this house that the Duke of Edinburgh was lodged. Between it and the Oka are more shows and storehouses, and the chanel of St. Oka are more shops and storehouses, and the chapel of St. Macarius, on each side of which stands a tower with a flag-The flags on these towers are hoisted at the opening of the fair, on July 15, and lowered at its close, on Aug. 25 (Russian style). People remain, however, fifteen days longer for the settlement of accounts. One side of the rectangle, containing the fair buildings, rests upon the river, the other three are surrounded by a moat in the shape of a horseshoe. As a precaution against fire, the moat is kept filled with water supplied from a lake, whose waters remain at this time of the year at an elevation of some 18 ft. above those of the Volga. It is by the flow of water from this lake into the Volga, during the spring floods, that the immense subterranean galleries which serve as drains and a variety of other purposes are periodically washed out and cleansed. The fair is, in fact, while it lasts, a large town of 150,000 inhabitants, full of shops

The principal buildings shown in the Illustration are the The principal buildings shown in the interface are the following, beginning from the left side:—1, the Church of St. George; 2, the Governor's Palace; 3, the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, with its belfry; 4, the Church of St. Michael; 5, the obelisk monument of a local patriot and warrior; 6, the Cathedral of the Assumption; 7, the Fire Station and the Palacamph Office.

of every sort and kind.

The Presteign Railway, a branch which connects Presteign. The Presteign Railway, a branch which connects Presteign, the county town of Radnorshire, with the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, was opened last week. A banquet was held to celebrate the event, presided over by the High Sheriff of Radnorshire. The Marquis of Hartington was among the guests.

Sir Richard Wallace, in reply to an address expressive of the happiness and security enjoyed by the tenantry who hold land of him, stated that he had been taking steps to obtain a Parliamentary title, not that he might sever his connection with them, but because he thought some of his tenants might like to purchase their holdings.

A meeting of a committee appointed at a recent town meeting was held on Monday night at Sheffield to consider the question of creeting a memorial to the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Firth) for his gift of the park recently opened by the Prince of Wales. It was decided that the testimonial should take the form of a statue of Mr. Firth, to be placed in the park; there will also probably be a portrait of Mr. Firth, to be placed in one of the public buildings.

The herd of pedigree shorthorns, the property of Mr. George The herd of pedigree shorthorns, the property of Mr. George Moore, of Whitehall, Cumberland, was seld by auction by Mr. Thornton last week. Twenty-eight cows and heifers and seven bulls were sold, realising a total of £10,543; the twenty-eight cows and heifers brought £10,308, being an average of £368; the seven bulls sold for £235, being an average of £33. For Grand Duchess of Oxford XI., a red cow, Sir Curtis Lampson paid 2000 gs. For Grand Duchess of Oxford XXXI., a redwhite calf, not yet three months old, the Duke of Devonshire cave 1000 cs. gave 1000 gs.

Dr. Hancock's annual report on the savings invested in Ircland on June 30, 1875, has been presented to the Lord Lieutenant. The report shows that the amount of invested Ireland on June 30, 1875, has been presented to the Lord Lieutenant. The report shows that the amount of invested savings continues steadily to increase. The aggregate amount invested in Government and India stock, in deposit and cash balances in Irish joint-stock banks, and in trustee and Post-Office savings-banks, on June 30, was £68,306,000. This was 914,000 in excess of the aggregate amount in 1874, and £2,374,000 in excess of the average for the preceding five years. In 1865 the amount was £58,113,000; in 1840 it was £39,515,000. The deposits in Post-Office Savings-Banks in June, 1875, amounted to £845,000, against £788,000 in 1874. There has been an uninterrupted increase in this class of investment since 1865, when the amount was only £207,000. vestment since 1865, when the amount was only £207,000.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following prize-meetings and inspections took place last ek. For our account we are indebted chiefly to the Standard.
The 36th Middlesex (Paddington) held their annual regiental competition at Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday and mental competition at Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday and Tuesday. The commanding officer's prizes for skirmishing:—

1. Sergeant Rudkin; Sergeants Hancock and Rowland tied for second place. C Series: £3 3s., Lieutenant Gange; £2 2s., Sergeant Horne. D Series: £5, Sergeant Hancock; £1 10s., Sergeant Taylor. E Series: £6, Sergeant Hancock; £1 10s., Sergeant Taylor. E Series: £6, Sergeant Hancock; £5, Private Bennett; £4 10s., Sergeant Rudkin; £4, Private W. Walker; £4, Private Millbank; £3, Private Palmer; £3, Corporal Miller; £2 10s., Sergeant Clary; £2 each—Messrs. Pavey, Reed, Gomm, and Ransdale; £1 10s. each—Messrs. Masson, Heath, Martin, and Austin; £1 each—Messrs. Horne, Wright, Mansy, and J. Hawkins. F Series: Rapid firing—£3 3s., Corporal Heath; £2 2s., Corporal Mandy. The Shakspeare challenge cup: Private Cole. The Kindersley challenge cup: Cup and £4 3s., Sergeant Rudkin; £2 15s. 4d., Private Palmer; £1 7s. 8d., Private Cole. The Regimental challenge cup and medals: Cup and silver medal, Private Millbank; bronze medal, Private Pavey; photograph of cup, Corporal Miller. The prizes for highest aggregate scores in E series and the Kindersley and regimental challenge cups were won by Sergeant Rudkin, Private Pavey, and Sergeant Rudkin cups were won by Sergeant Rudkin, Private Pavey, and Sergeant Hancock. The principal places in series for members that had not previously won a prize were taken by Private Ransdale and Private M'Kellar.

The prizes given by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum were competed for on Tuesday, at Wormwood-scrubbs, the range of the London Irish being kindly lent. There were twenty-five money prizes, a silver challenge cup, and the challenge badge of the association to be competed for. The following were the principal scorers for the money prizes:—Messrs. Aderson, Tuppen, Miller, Lake, English, Woolford, Gatfield, and Clay. The silver challenge was won by Private Tuppen, fifty-four points, and the champion badge by Corporal Anderson.

The annual prize-meeting of the St. Martin's division (I and The annual prize-meeting of the St. Martin's division (1 and K companies) of the Queen's (Westminster) took place at Wormwood-scrubbs on Tuesday. The ladies' challenge cup was won by Lieutenant Hooper. The company's prizes were decided at the same time. I Company—£7 7s., Lieutenant Hooper; £5, Private Lowe; £4, Private Brewer; £3 10s., Sergeant Webb; £3, Sergeant Young; £2 10s., Bugler Wilson; £2 each Sergeant Hunt and Captain Starkie; £1 10s., Corporal Wilson; £1 each, Privates R. H. Moore and Collins. In the second series the first prize of £2 was taken by Private Severn: second series the first prize of £2 was taken by Private Severn; second series the first prize of £2 was taken by Frivate Severn; and an oil painting, presented for the highest aggregate score, was won by Lieutenant Hooper. K Company—£7, Private G. Hinde; £6 10s., Private Webber; £6, Corporal Blackford; £5 5s., Private T. Hinde; £5, Private Godfrey; £4 10s., Sergeant Brown; £4, Lieutenant Twisaday; £3 10s., Colour-Sergeant Wylde; £3 3s., Private Palmer; £3, Sergeant Webster; and £2 10s., Private Payne. The company challenge cup was won by Private J. Webber, and the first consolation prize of £2 2s. by Corporal Oaker. solation prize of £2 2s. by Corporal Oaker.

The annual prize competition of the members of N (Tower Ward) company, London Brigade, was held at Rainham on Wednesday. Sergeant P. Preston became the holder of the challenge cup, and winner of the first prize, value £7, given by the Tower Ward. Colour-Sergeant J. C. Preston won the challenge vase and second prize, value £5, given by Captain Miller; and Private H. Rankin won the third prize, value £4. The other prizes in this series were won by Messrs. Titford, Cornell, Bros, Payne, and Clarke. The special prizes for recruits were won by Privates W. H. Rankin, T. W. Jones, A. C. Rowe, and R. C. Russell. Private A. W. Towse won a prize for members who have never previously won a prize. The prizes for the best attendance at drill were won by Privates C. Towse and A. W. Towse.

The Middlesex Rifle Association held their last competition for the year, on Thursday, at Rainham. The Grosvenor Cup and first prize of £3 were won by Private R. Bird, South Middlesex. The other winners were:—£2 each: Privates Dunlop, London Scottish, and G. E. Hinde, Queen's (Westminster). £1: Sergeant Wright, Civil Service. The other winners of prizes were Messrs. Inglis, 1st Surrey; Starkie, Queen's (Westminster); Gilder, 18th Middlesex; and Radcliffe.

The 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) held their annual competition for the Broadwood challenge cup, on Saturday, at Wormwood-scrubbs. The conditions of this contest allow each company who have forty-five men on parade at the inspection and return fifty efficients at the end of the year to send a team of five men to compete. Nine companies year to send a team of five men to compete. Nine companies were entitled to shoot, but only seven entered, one of which (H) retired before the completion of the shooting. At the close of the contest, which was very keen throughout, it appeared that the cup had been won by F (Broadwood's) company with 517 points, the other scores being H company, 503; E company, 500; I company, 482; B company, 459; and C company, 452. The representatives of the winning company were Colour-Sergeant Anderson, Corporal Heath, and Privates Dyke, Tinto, and Cook. The highest individual scores in each company were B, Lieutenant Dennis, 110; C, Private Booty, 104; E, Corporal Broom, 105; F. Private Tinto, 113; H, Private Rowley, 117; and I, Private Wilson, 105 points.

A volunteer fête was held on Saturday at the Alexandra Palace, a special feature in the day's entertainment being two contests between volunteers, one of which was a two-mile race, to be done in heavy marching order, and the other a competition between buglers. Private Hawkins of the 36th Middlesex, had something to do to win the first prize in the two-mile walking-race; Private Hyde, of the same corps, king-race: the two-mile walking-race; Private Hyde, or the same corps, took the second prize; and Private Powell, of the St. George's Rifles, gallantly carried off the third. The immediate neighbourhood of the palace was most probably startled by the "buglers," who had to sound "the regulation light infantry calls." Here, again, the 36th Middlesex came to the fore, Mr. Mahan carrying off the first prize; Mr. Jackson, of the 39th Middlesex, achieving the second; and Mr. Lake, of the 1st Beds, the third.

During the past month the batteries of the London Brigade of Naval Artillery have been undergoing a course of practice with the big guns at sea, on board H.M.S. Goshawk, lent for that purpose by the Admiralty. Each battery of the brigade went for a week's cruise, embarking at Sheerness. During this period the volunteers formed in all respects the crew of the party with the exception of the petry the gun-boat, the regular crew, with the exception of the petty officers and stoker, having been left in barracks at Sheerness. A considerable portion of the week was devoted to firing practice. The guns were 64-pounder muzzle-loaders, and were very smartly handled by the volunteer sailors, who succeeded in sinking more than one target at ranges varying from 1100 yards to 1500 yards. The firing practice elicited warm expressions of approval from the commanding officer of the Goshawk, Lieutenant Lang. Throughout the cruise the volunteers were most kindly treated by both officers and men.

The annual prize-shooting of the Cambridge town corps was brought to a conclusion on Thursday. The first prize, a silver cup of the value of £10 10s., was won by Sergeant A. Smith. A silver cup, of the value of £5 5s., to be shot for by such members as were not in the team for the late competition with Bedford, was won by Sergeant Fulcher. Other prizes were won as under:—£3, Colour-Sergeant Cox; £2 2s., Private Warrington; £2, Private Heitzman. Officers' prizes:—£1 10s., Colour-Sergeant Moule; £1, Sergeant Barber.

The 2nd Administrative Battalion Hants were inspected at Havant on Monday, by Colonel J. W. Thomas, C.B., commanding the 40th Infantry Brigade Dépôt. The regiment, numbering 537 of all ranks, under the command of Lieutenant. Colonel Twyford, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Owen and Major Conway-Gordon, assembled in a meadow at the rear of the Star Hotel, where they were met by the inspecting officer, who minutely inspected the different companies and examined their arms. They were then marched to Leigh Park, where a large number of visitors had arrived to witness the proceedings. The regiment, being drawn up in line, received the inspecting officer with a general salute, after which they marched past in double companies, returning in quarter column. Line being again formed, the Major put the battalion through the manual and firing exercises. The remainder of the inspection consisted of light infantry drill, one half of the battalion being sent out as skirmishers and supports under the Major. The reserves were then brought up, and the line reinforced, after which column was re-formed. The movements terminated with an advance in review order. The inspecting officer did not address the regiment, but in-The 2nd Administrative Battalion Hants were inspected at The inspecting officer did not address the regiment, but formed the commanding officer that he was much pleased at the way in which the drill had been performed, and was particularly pleased at the efficiency of the officers.

On Thursday eighteen men from the 16th Glamorgan Rifles met a like number of the 3rd Glamorgan on the range of the latter at Penygraig. The 3rd won by fifteen points, scoring 730 against 715 of their opponents.

The eleventh annual prize-meeting took place at Bath on Tuesday and Wednesday. Sergeant Young won the Corporation plate. The silver cup, presented by Mr. G. Robbins and the ladies' challenge cup (the latter to be held for a year) were won by Sergeant Mendum. Lieut.-Colonel Ford's challenge cup was won by Private Hamper, who also takes the battalion challenge cup for the year. The prizes were presented by Colonel Hayter, M.P., Major Allen, M.P., Major Bousfield, M.P., the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. R. Bright, M.P., and Sir Charles and Lady Style. The principal prize-takers were Messrs. Chubb, Rice, Fowler, Davis, Hellard, Mendum, Daniels, Hamper, Kerr, Hawkins and Bartlett. Hamper, Kerr, Hawkins, and Bartlett.

The annual prize-meeting of the 34th Staffordshire took The annual prize-meeting of the 34th Staffordshire tock place at the Tame Valley Range, Wednesbury, on Tuesday. The challenge cup and £4 were won by Sergeant W. Jones; challenge cup and £3 10s. by Private B. Smith; challenge cup and £3 by Private C. Pratley; challenge cup and £2 10s. by Private S. Silk; timepiece and £2 by Sergeant Gutteridge. Money prizes were taken by T. Edwards, J. Hall, J. Melbury, G. Hubble, T. Birch, J. Malbury, and J. Postens. Consolation prizes were also taken by J. Gutteridge, D. Russell, R. Smith, J. Stackhouse, and J. Withers.

At Altcar the Morning challenge cup was won by Private Bryce, 3rd Cheshire.

The annual match took place at Altear between ten officers ten non-commissioned officers, and ten privates of the Liver-pool Brigade, with the result that the latter were successful, scoring 599 points, against 572 made by the officers, and 548 by the non-commissioned officers. The cup for the highest score was won by Private Hooton.

score was won by Private Hooton.

The annual brigade competition of the members of the 1st Administrative Brigade of East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery took place on Monday at the riftebutts, Bootham Stray, near York. The chief prize was, as usual, the Middleton challenge cup, and among the extra prizes was a similar trophy, the gift of the Hon. Mrs. Willoughby. The competition was open to all efficients in the brigade, and Monday's muster included detachments from York, Whitby, Scarborough, Flambro', and Bridlington. The following were the scores for Lady Middleton's challenge cup:—Cup and £3, Gunner Taylor, Bridlington; £1 l0s. each, Captain Grise, Filey, Captain Mowthorpe, Filey, and Bombardier Berry, Filey; £1 each, Quartermaster Sergeant Waller, York; Gunner Barnett, Filey; and Bombardier Macintyre, Filey. Mrs. Willoughby's challenge cup was won by Sergeant Fox, Filey, with 25 points; Sergeant-Major Futty, Scarborough, and Sergeant Dixon, Scarborough, taking the next places. In a series at 500 yards the first and second places were taken by Sergeant Williamson, York, and Bombardier Thornton, York; and the first place in the consolation series was taken by Sergeant Bayes, Flamborough.

On Friday the annual all-comers' fife contest took place

On Friday the annual all-comers' rifle contest took place On Friday the annual all-comers' rifle contest took place on the Bradford Range, Baildon-moor; £50, divided in twenty-two prizes, was offered for competition. The principal feature of the meeting was the score of Sergeant Bogg, who made 67 point out of a possible 75. The chief prizes were won as follow:—£8, Sergeant Bogg, Bradford; £6, Sergeant Hill, Bradford; £5, Sergeant Sim, Bradford; £4, Armoury-Sergeant Smith, Dewsbury; £3 each, Corporal Bloomfield, Doncaster, and Lieutenant Firth, Bradford; £2 each, Sergeant Swift, Bradford; Sergeant Prest, Sheffield; Sergeant Slater, Bradford; Sergeant Wilson, Ossett; and Private Dennison, Leeds.

On Monday the A company 3rd Lanark met on their range at Nitshill to compete for prizes, and some fine shooting resulted. The top places were taken by Corporal Leggat, Sergeant Young, and Private Blair. The first place for the highest aggregate of three competitors was taken by Private Blair, with the remarkable score of 253 points, being one point over an average of contres. an average of centres.

an average of centres.

The yearly contest by members of the Aberdeen city battalion for the Stevenson challenge cup and other prizes was held on Wednesday. An all-comers' match was held at the same time, the entry money forming the prize fund. Quarter-master-Sergeant Fildes won the cup; Lieutenant M'Kinnon taking second place, and winning a gold cross; the next highest scores being Messrs. Garden, A. Fraser, H. L. Smith, Diverty, W. Paterson, W. Fraser, and G. Walker. In the all-comers' series, five shots at 200 yards, the highest scores were Messrs. Munro, Mortimer, Meikle, and G. Walker. The highest aggregates of three entries were made by Colour-Sergeant Mortimer and Private J. T. Thomson.

The second autumn exhibition of the works of modern artists at Brighton was opened at the public picture-gallery in the Royal Pavilion buildings on Thursday week.

The last Act of the recent Session was on the Statute Law Revision, repealing a great number of useless Acts from the reign of George III. to the thirty-first of Victoria. The statute book has now been weeded of some hundreds of obsolete Acts.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

By midnight on Saturday, Sept. 18, the vast majority of law-abiding people in London will, in all probability, have assumed, as Mr. Carlyle puts it, "the horizontal position," and their heads will be "full of the foolishest of thoughts." Yet will there heads will be "full of the foolishest of thoughts." Yet will there be one house in the metropolis—the Royal Lyceum Theatre—indeed, which up to, if not beyond, the "witching hour of night" will be crowded by the most wakeful and attentive of audiences, who, after applauding Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) in their respective characters of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, will go home to discuss the merits of the and Lady Macbeth, will go home to discuss the merits of the performance during supper and after supper (if people still sup), and will then retire to rest to dream about the wicked Thane and his more wicked wife. Of course I assume the lady to have been the guiltiest of this criminal pair for the reason that I am not a lady. In the eyes of the fair sex Macbeth may have been the greater villain; and in law, even, the strong-minded personage to whose characteristics Miss Bateman will give such terrific force might have been absolved, seeing that she acted "under the control and direction of her husband."

I am unfeignedly glad to know that Mr. Henry Irving is about to play Macbeth; and as to his manner of playing it, that, of course, is a question which I shall leave to my superiors, the dramatic critics. A faint echo—shall I say that it is one of regret?—may be permissible as to the solemn announcement that the Lycum management, after mature deliberation, and wishing "to give 'Macbeth' as nearly as possible as it was originally written," have determined to omit that quaint minstrelsy set to Locke's beautiful melodies which has usually been allowed to relieve the wellnigh intolerable gloom of the tragedy. Thus there will be no "'Macbeth' music" on Saturbeen allowed to renew the weimigh intolerance globil of the tragedy. Thus there will be no "'Macbeth' music" on Saturday. Mr. Irving, who is a scholar and a deep and earnest thinker, is, no doubt, dans son droit, in this regard. Everybody knows that the only suggestions as to music in the folio edition are "Come away" and "Black spirits and white," and that the other mystic ditties were interpolated by Sir William Davenant soon after the Restoration. Mr. Irving falls into a slight error in stating that the alterations were made in 1679. "Rare Sir William Davenant died in 1668, yet it is possible that other songs were added eleven years later," by another hand.

For my part, I have never yet been satisfied with what is technically known as the miss en scène of "Macbeth." Dr. Forman, whose MS. diary is preserved in the Asbmolean Museum at Oxford, tells us that he went to see "Macbeth" at the Globe Theatre on April 20, 1610, and where it was to be observed how "Macbeth and Banquo, two noblemen of Scotland, riding through a wood, there stood before him three women fairies or nymphs." Now, here is a rare opportunity for judicious "restoration"! When Mr. John Hollingshead retires from the management of the Gaiety, with a fortune of a million and a half sterling, I intend myself to become the manager of that delightful establishment; and I shall produce "Macbeth" (Alnaschar, what have you in your basket?), and I shall bring the Thanes of Cawdor and of Fife on the stage on horseback. It is not to be supposed that they rode through the shall bring the Thanes of Cawdor and of Fife on the stage on horseback. It is not to be supposed that they rode through the wood to Forres on bicycles, is it? Again, I shall select three of the prettiest and sprightliest young ladies from my corps de ballet to play the witches. Dr. Forman says that he saw "fairies or nymphs;" and nymphs and fairies are not usually as ugly as Mother Redcap, are they? Some critics have held that the "weird sisters" were in reality the Fates; but Winckelmann has demonstrated the absurdity of supposing that the Parcæ were ill-favoured. They were, according to the historian of Greek art, very beautiful young ladies, with abundant auburn locks, curling naturally. It is quite true that Shakspeare himself describes the witches as about the most repulsive trio of old hags possible of conception; but then, on the other hand, the disparaging allusions to the personal appearance of these ladies may have been an "interpolation" intended as a compliment to King James I, and his pamphlet on the then prevalent witch mania.

Details of the solemnities and rejoicings consequent on the quater-centenary of Michel Angelo Buonarotti, just celebrated in Florence, fill the columns of the Italian newspapers. It seems quater-centenary of Michel Angelo Buonarotti, just celebrated in Florence, fill the columns of the Italian newspapers. It seems to have been a very noble festival; and it is pleasant to hear that there was at least one worthy representative of English art—Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A.—in the Tuscan capital while honour was being done to the mighty master of the Renaissance. Michel Angelo has never been thoroughly appreciated—nay, he has never been even tolerably understood—in this country; but there are very good reasons for the comparative neglect with which his genius has been treated among us. In the first place, his easel pictures are so few as to be virtually nonexistent; and for English people to comprehend a painter they must see his pictures. In the next place, the leading faults of the great Florentine—his addictedness to anatomical exaggeration—have been so outrageously caricatured by his fervid but fantastic imitator, Henry Fuseli, that many persons may have been led to think that the master was as outrid as the pupil; and, in the third, last, and most important place it is undeniable that Michel Angelo was in design wholly incompetent to represent either the form or the spirit of Beauty. His angels are athletes, and his virgins viragoes. If you wish to be convinced of this just glance at the exquisite facsimiles of original drawings by Michel Angelo and Raphael, etched by Mr. Joseph Fisher, of Oxford, and published in twin volumes by Bell and Daldy. The drawings of Sanzio fascinate, soothe, and enchant the eye; those of Buonarotti perturb and terrify the sense.

Rumour, gossip, echoes, and counter-echoes galore have

Rumour, gossip, echoes, and counter-echoes galore have been current these many weeks past as to the particular gentlemen who are, or rather were, to be permitted as "representatives of the press" to embark on board the Serapis, and to accompany H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India. At the last moment his Perval Hickness's advisors come to the last moment his Royal Highness's advisers came to the conclusion not to have any newspaper correspondents (as such) at all on board (for Dr. W. H. Russell merely accompanies the illustrious party as "assistant private secretary," and has, of course, nothing to do with the newspapers); and the Special Correspondents may thus consider themselves (as I saw it once three of the proposition of the secretary). Correspondents may thus consider themselves (as I saw it once phrased in an American newspaper) as "non-recipients of invitations." The correspondents, however, are quite at liberty to waft themselves to the burning realms of Ind on the wings of P. and O. steamers and Asiatic railways; and I have no dc bt that they will discharge their functions with their usual loyalty and energy. The correspondent of the Paris Figaro will go, it is said, in a balloon; and as the representative of the New York Herald is well known to be in the receipt of form seed, and to walk invisible, he at least will receipt of fern seed, and to walk invisible, he at least will ave no difficulty in boarding the Serapis and seeing everything that is to be seen.

I can well understand the difficulties with which the major-Teah well understand the dimentiles with which the majordomo of the Royal party was confronted. Lesiring to be civil to everybody, he may have found that those who expected civilities were, like Don Giovanni's conquests, mille e tre in number; and it is difficult to be polite to the expectant chroniclers of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments,

when every Night claims to have its separate reporter. Said an eminent functionary of the law, now enjoying his otium cum dignitate, to a friend of mine, when it had happened that some proceedings of his (the functionary's) in connection with hanging had been somewhat sharply criticised by the public press:—"I'll tell you what it is, Mr. T.; there didn't ought to be no newspapers." I am not precisely of that opinion, as I get my bread by journalism; but I am decidedly of opinion that there are too many newspapers. For my part, I think we could get on very well with the Illustrated London News, and—well, perhaps one daily newspaper. But I hear cries of "Name! Name!" Which should the solitary daily be? I hasten to mention the Morning Chronicle—the safest of selections, for the Chronicle is dead. an eminent functionary of the law, now enjoying his otium cum Chronicle is dead.

An equestrian statue to Charles John King of Sweden, better known as Marshal Bernadotte, was "inaugurated" at Christiania on the 7th inst. Denmark will assuredly lose no time in decreeing a statue to Hans Christian Andersen. Germany has just completed her monument to Herrman; but she is time in decreeing a statue to Hans Christian Andersen. Germany has just completed her monument to Herrman; but she is bound, I should say, to think about sculptured memorials to Charlemagne, Frederic Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg. In this country we have, first of all, the Byron memorial on our hands; next a Plimsoll statue; then a Charles Kingsley one; and, finally, people are talking—and talking enthusiastically, too—about the propriety of raising something monumental to the memory of Thomas Clarkson, the illustrious opponent of the slave trade. His admirable colleague Wilberforce has already a grand marble effigy in Westminster Abbey; and, if the meed of the national gratitude for the abrogation of a national curse and scandal is to be exactly apportioned, the larger share of recognition should fall to Clarkson, for it was he who, at a dinner given by Benet Langton, succeeded in persuading Mr. Wilberforce to join the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. But there is someone else deserving of a statue in this regard. The first idea of legislatively prohibiting the traffic in slaves was—like most humane and beneficent thoughts—the inspiration of a Woman. As to who she was my memory has played me false; but of the fact I am certain. Will some kindly correspondent tell me the name of the lady who, at the tea-table in her country house, brought together Thomas Clarkson and a naval officer who had seen all the horrors of the Middle Passage, and whose passionate advocacy impelled Clarkson to take up the question as a public one?

G. A. S.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

A revised programme has been issued of the resolutions to be proposed at the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, to be held at Leeds on Tuesday and Wednesday, next week. The resolutions embrace a wide field

It is proposed to press upon the Government the desirable-ness of collecting the imperial taxes by the Inland Revenue Department, of establishing a department of Trade and Com-merce, presided over by a Cabinet Minister, of amending the patents, of re-introducing the Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill, of appointing public prosecutors, of withholding assent to any further modification of the original concession to M. de Lesseps on behalf of the Suez Canal Company of a nature that may be adverse to the interests of British com-merce, of the assimilation of the Factory and Workshops Acts, and of permitting the use of adhesive stamps on bills of exchange.

exchange.

Various chambers belonging to the association propose to seek the following legislation: A bill for the compulsory registration of firms; for amending the law of partnership; for the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures; for the amendment of the Passengers Acts, 1855 and 1863, or their repeal and incorporation in the promised Merchant Shipping Bill; and for suspending for two or three years clause 13 of the Factory Act, 1874, so far as it relates to the employment of children under ten years of age.

The executive council seek to induce the association to move for the reform of our private bill legislation, chiefly by substituting an improved system of provisional orders for local and personal bills; for facilitating the progress of public business in Parliament by taking up bills that have passed a second reading at the stage at which they were left in the previous Session; for the reform of the patent laws, to which Bradford wishes to add an expression of opinion that such reform should be preceded by negotiation with foreign countries, with a view to establishing an identical patent law; for a reduction of the to establishing an identical patent law; for a reduction of the telegraphic charges between England and France, and an improvement in respect to the mails from London to Paris.

Hartlepool wishes to obtain the compulsory registration of bills of sale within forty-eight hours, and an enactment constituting the issue of accommodation bills which have no valuable consideration a misdemeanour.

Hull considers that the accounts of every limited liability company should be filed annually with the Registrar of Joint-

Stock Companies.

Northampton feels annoyance by the regulations of the halfpenny post, and urges a general halfpenny rate for a quarter of an ounce weight.

Bristol desires to lay down a fixed principle whereby to determine the loadline of a ship.

Newcastle and Gateshead object to the charges for lighthouses and the expenditure of these dues by the Trinity House and other corporations; and the same chamber, with a view to improving the bankruptcylaw, will advocate compulsory bookkeeping on the part of every trader.
Northampton thinks that farmers should be excluded in

respect to bankruptcy proceedings from the schedule of non-

Bradford would like county courts to be made courts of first instance in all commercial suits of whatever am

The governors of the Charing-Cross Hospital are, at a cost of upwards of £13,000, carrying out a series of additions and alterations which will, when completed, almost double the accommodation possessed at present.

Last month the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission at Gravesend sent out forty lending libraries, making more than a thousand supplied free to ships sailing from the Thames. The secretary informs us that their stock of volumes of the *Illustrated London News* is thus very much diminished, as they endeavour to have one of our volumes in each library, because endeavour to have one of our volumes in each library, because such a book has a capital tendency, by inducing sensible and rational conversation among men who need to be lifted a little out of their ordinary thoughts and sayings, and are all the better for being informed in the most attractive way of what has been going on in the world during their long days of absence at sea. Loose numbers are bound into volumes which go the round of the world, doing good on their way. These, with any other books suitable for sailors and emigrants, are carried free when sent to the mission by goods-train from the Bricklayers' Arms station, London. All parcels are acknowledged when the address of the donor is sent.

THEATRES.

GAIETY.

On Monday this theatre reopened for its third season, and the on Monday this theatre reopened for its third season, and the manager boasts, with reason, that "during nearly seven years it has only been closed six weeks, and against these six weeks there have been morning performances equal to seven months." This unexampled prosperity has rendered it possible to provide satisfactorily for the present and the future. Mr. Charles Mathews has had the honour of inaugurating the new husiness, and has appropriately swilled hisself. new business, and has appropriately availed himself of the opportunity by introducing himself in a new character, and in a new piece, written by himself—an exceedingly pleasant little comedy in two acts. The drama is stimulatively entitled "My Awful Dad." The reader will readily imagine how forcibly the veteran actor simulates a man of fifty, one Adom's Evergreen, who, having been precluded from including contractions. Evergreen, who, having been precluded from indulging early in life in the pleasures of society, now makes use of his widowhood to live more freely, and joins in the amusements of the world. But this privilege he cannot exercise without annoying his son, Dick Evergreen, a barrister in the Temple, who has to contribute towards the means for market in the Temple, annoying his son, Dick Evergreen, a barrister in the Temple, who has to contribute towards the means for supporting his father's extravagances, and who is in all respects a contrast to his parent. The part of the well-meaning and intelligent but not very handsome youth is carefully and efficiently played by Mr. E. M. Royce, who should make the part his own and identify himself with the fortunes of the new play. Mr. Charles Mathews sustained the rôle of the "Awful Dad" with fluency and effect, giving rapid utterance to the witticisms with which the dialogue literally abounds and the utmost reality to the truly comic situations which mark the stages of the very amusing and elever plot. His essential to utmost reality to the truly comic situations which mark the stages of the very amusing and clever plot. His assumption in the first act of a costume like Punch's for a bal-masqué, his funny interview with Matilda Weddagain (Miss Louisa Henderson), and his ultimate good fortune in gaining her hand are points which, each and all, exhibited the accomplished actor at his best. We must not close our notice without a word of commendation for Mrs. II. Leigh, whose delineation of Mrs. Biggs, the laundress at the chambers in the Temple, was especially lifelike and attractive. The new comedy must become exceedingly popular. It was preceded by a new operetta, the music by Lecocq, and the libretto by Mr. G. M. Layton, called "Liline and Valentin," in which Miss J. Stembridge and Mr. Dudley Thomas personate two lovers, arrayed in the wardrobe of their employers, and imitate the example of the latter by resolving on matrimony. The subject is pleasantly the latter by resolving on matrimony. The subject is pleasantly treated, and the songs are efficiently executed. The evening's performance was closed by a repetition of the farce of "Mr. Gatherwool." It is impossible to be otherwise than satisfied with each of the form with such a bill of fare.

GLOBE.

Two new pieces were announced for Monday—namely, a new farce by Mr. F. Hay, called "Another Pair of Shoes," which has been since withdrawn; and a domestic drama, by Mr. Theodore A. Tharp, entitled "Talbot's Trust." The latter is in two acts, and so simple in plot that it scarcely permits detail. The heroine is a widow, who has been left by her deceased husband in trust, with her child, to a friend, Harold Garnet (Mr. Lyn Rayne). Harold is in no hurry to fulfill the trusts of his friend's will, and delays his intended marriage with the widow. Meanwhile her mother's suspicions are aroused, and Mrs. Biscoe (Miss Hathaway) proposes that her daughter should test his integrity. It is then discovered that Garnet has abused his trust, misapplied the funds, and suffered his affections to stray from Catherine Talbot, widow (Miss Ada Garnet has abused his trust, misapplied the funds, and suffered his affections to stray from Catherine Talbot, widow (Miss Ada Ward), to Minnie Hay, spinster (Miss Ges Smythe), already affianced to one Julius Ambrose, a medical practitioner (Mr. Hallows). Some extra pathos is introduced into the action by Garnett's affection for little Tottie, Mrs. Talbot's child (Miss Polly Hunter). In the second act we find that Garnet has suffered from a railway collision, and is being tended in his illness by the woman he has wronged, and on whom he has committed forgery. He dies in her house just at the moment that the officer enters to arrest him for his crime. All the parts are efficiently represented. The performances concluded with Offenbach's opéra-bouffe of "The Brigands," in which Mdlle. Fanchita made her first appearance in England as Fiorello, the pet of the bandits. Fiorello, the pet of the bandits.

LYCEUM.

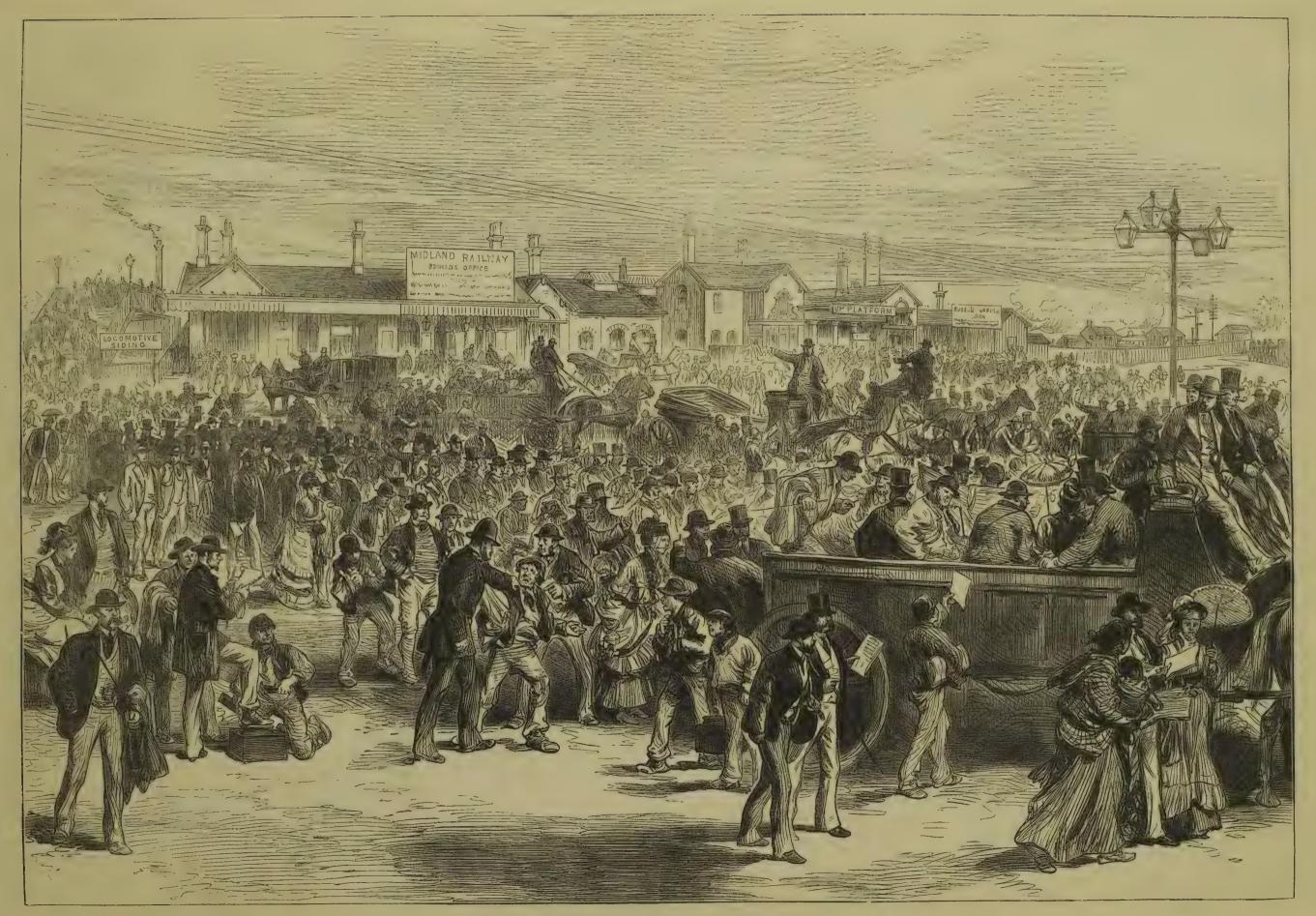
This evening the Lyceum will be reopened with the long-anticipated production of "Macbeth," the principal character to be sustained by Mr. Henry Irving; and Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe), after an absence of two years from this capital, will reappear as Lady Macbeth, which she will play for the first time in London. The music introduced by Davenant will be omitted, as the reader will recollect was the case at Sadler's Wells, under Mr. Phelps's management.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

We gather from the thirty-sixth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, recently issued, that M. Armand Reeper of the Public Records, recently issued, that M. Armand Baschet still continues his collection of documents relating to British history preserved in the public libraries and archives of Paris. An interesting account by M. Baschet of some of the collections of documents in Paris and in various parts of France illustrative of that subject is printed in the appendix to the report. The Rev. Joseph Stevenson is also continuing the collections of transcripts relating to British history preserved in the Vatican archives and in the libraries of Rome.

Much more rapid progress in this work is anticipated than Much more rapid progress in this work is anticipated than hitherto, inasmuch as some obstacles formerly in his way have been removed by the Roman authorities. In the appendix to this Report will also be found Mr. W. B. Sander's account of the proceedings at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, in the production of faccinities of national manuscripts by the photographic process, while sample materials for history. photozincographic process; while ample materials for history, biography, and genealogy may be obtained from Mr. Peter Turner's Alphabetical Calendar of the Rolls of the Palatinate of Chester, which is brought down to the end of Henry IV. The subject of the erection of a new block of the Public The subject of the erection of a new block of the Public Record Office, which is greatly needed, is still under the consideration of the Treasury and First Commissioner of Works and Buildings. It may be useful to append here the dates down to which the various State Papers and other Government records preserved in this office are open to public inspection. Treasury Papers may be searched down to the year 1759 inclusive; home, Colonial, and Audit Office Papers, down to the end of the reign of George II., 1760; Foreign Office Papers, down to 1760, or, by special sanction of the Secretary of State, to the Peace of Amiens, in 1802; War Office and Board of Trade Papers, down to the end of the reign of George III., 1820; Admiralty Letter Books, to end of 1800; of George III., 1820; Admiralty Letter Books, to end of 1800; while India Office Papers may be seen down to so recent a date as 1800 .- Academy.

The offices for the Registration of Designs and of Trade-Marks having been amalgamated with the Patent Office, Mr. B. Woodcroft, F.R.S., clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, has been appointed Registrar of Designs.



DONCASTER RACES: OUTSIDE THE RAILWAY STATION.

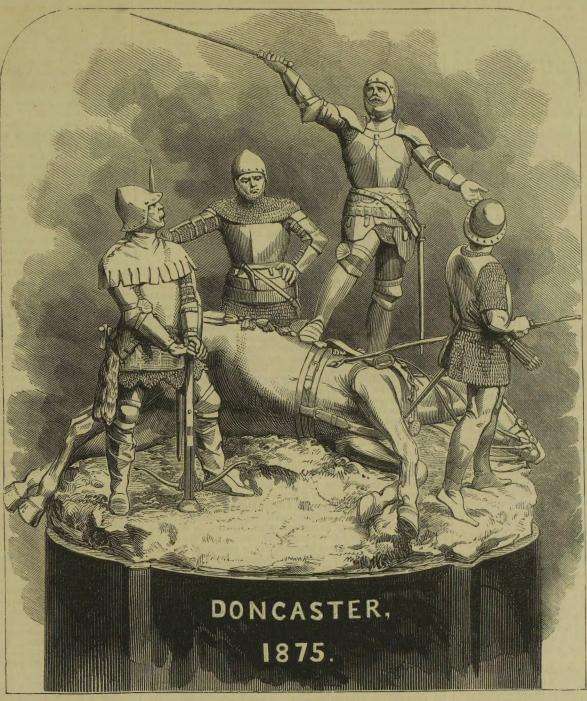
THE DONCASTER CUP.

This piece of plate was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. Its design, modelled by Mr. G. A. Carter, is shown in our Illustration. The subject of the group is taken from Hume's account of the battle of Towton Field, A.D. 1460. We read that, previous to the commencement of the action, the Earl of Warwick, finding that the numbers of the Yorkists (on whose side he fought at that time) were inferior to those of the Lancastrians, endeavoured to raise the spirit of his army by slaying his own horse and declaring his intention to fight on foot like a common soldier. The result of the battle was a complete defeat of the Lancastrian forces.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The proceedings of this scientific and industrial association, which met last week at Manchester, were partly reported in our Journal. Its discussions, presided over by Mr. W. Menelaus, of Dowlais, took place at Owens College. Many eminent manufacturers and engineers contributed their statements and opinions. The Bishop of Manchester and the Mayors of Manchester and the Mayors of Manchester and Salford, with other gentlemen not directly concerned in the iron trade, lent their countenance to some of the meetings. Our Illustration shows the scene at the conversazione held on the Tuesday evening in the Townhall of Manchester. The members of the Institute dined together on the Wednesday. They spent the afternoons of the Tuesday and Wednesday and the whole of Thursday and Friday in visits of inspection to the principal machine and engine factories, and some of the cotton factories and printworks, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, at Oldham, Hyde, Bolton, and other towns. The chief excursion on Friday was to the rail-

Friday was to the 'rail-way works of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Crewe, covering an area, in sheds and buildings, of twenty-five acres, employing 6500 men, and turning out one new engine every week. The time, though insufficient to see works so extensive, was well employed in an inspection of the Bessemer and Siemens' process, the plate rolling, and the reduction of heavy ingots by the duplex hammer. From Crewe the party proceeded to several ironworks in North Staf-



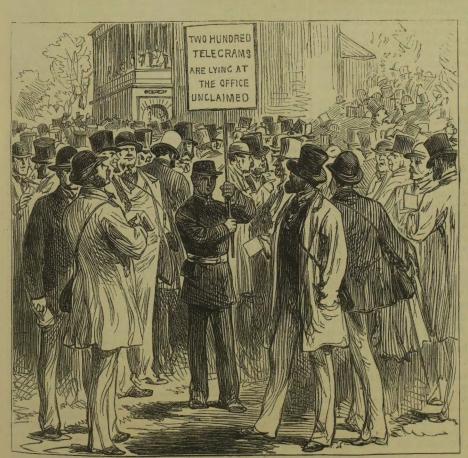
THE DONCASTER CUP.

fordshire, including the black furnaces and rolling-mills of Carl Grenville, near Hanley. The plate-mills of Messrs. Heath and Son, at Ravensdale, were especially interesting, on account of the successful working there of a new mechanical process of puddling in what is known as the Danks furnace. The North Staffordshire iron trade entertained the members of the Institute at luncheon in the Mechanics' Institute at Hanley.

SKETCHES FROM DONCASTER.

The accustomed yearly gathering of the English horse-fancying world at Doncaster has taken place this week, with a greater concourse than usual of the people whom it concerns; and for whatever may have been the event of its most important contest—namely, for the renowned St. Leger, on Wednesday, or those for the Cup and prizes of a different character—we rely upon the ordinary reporter of "National Sports." But even to a disinterested observer, who might chance to visit that notable Yorkshire race-town in these more recent days, there has been much to see that should excite in him the sensation of wonder at the development of an enormous amount of social bustle upon this occasion; and he will be firmly convinced that the Englishman is more than anybody else disposed to make a regular business of his sport or pleasure. The scene outside the Doncaster Railway station at the arrival of a train is shown in one of our Illustrations; and the lounging bystander, who has already secured comfortable quarters at his hotel, may see this crowd of incoming strangers rush into the town with a calm and serene persuasion that they will not all be able to find lodgings. Some of them, by going away as soon as possible, may save both costs and losses which they could not well afford; but that is no affair of his or ours, or of anybody beyond their domestic and private social relations. The great horse sales of yearlings, brood mares, and other animals in charge of Messrs. Tattersal at the Paddock, will have divided attention with the actual performances on the racecourse, and will have furnished occupation to a special class of visitors. When it came to the preparations for the decisive contest, there were certain arrangements to be observed with which every habitual frements to be observed with which every habitual fre-

ments to be observed with which every habitual frequenter of such meetings is probably familiar; and the ordeal of "weighing the jockeys" is one prescribed by rule and reason, upon the most obvious considerations. The telegraph-office on the Doncaster course has been enlarged for this year's meeting, but the amount of work that has been imposed upon it was beyond all preceding example. A great number of telegrams addressed to persons on the course lie in the office unclaimed during several hours of the day.





DONCASTER RACES: TWO HUNDRED TELEGRAMS UNCLAIMED.

WEIGHING THE JOCKEYS.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The autumnal interviews between members and their constituents generally come in with the partridges. This some of them were coeval with the advent of the grouse, few were earlier still. For instance, the representatives of Marylebone, who are always covering themselves with dis-tinction, rushed, so to speak, to the bosoms of their electoral tinction, rushed, so to speak, to the bosoms of their electoral clients a week or more before the Session had concluded, bearing about them, by consequence, the full aroma of memberdom. Then, too, Mr. Bourke, who has borne so well the burden of responsibility for the Foreign Office in the Commons, dashed away to King's Lynn as soon as the prorogation had taken place, and on that same evening held pleasant discourse with his supporters there, who are, it is believed, all the electors, irrespective of political opinion.

Having faithfully discharged his particular Parliamentary duty, that of advising Prime Ministers, without regard to party, at critical moments in the small hours of the morning.

party, at critical moments in the small hours of the morning, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird went straight away to the fair city of Perth, which it is his privilege to represent, and, beaming all over with smiles, explained to the electors some of the mys-teries of legislative procedure, and in judicial strain showed unerringly where the Ministers were right and where they were wrong, the latter being always the case when they did not take his counsel. It was a gushing deliverance, and eminently characteristic of the source from which it came. Then, very early in the vacation, as his manner is, Mr. Mundella spoke, over the heads of the men of Sheffield, to all creation—pointed out how the affairs of the world should be conducted and eventually settled, and was very grand indeed, as the storybooks have it.

Those who had the privilege of witnessing the discussions on the Merchant Shipping Bill, which almost raged in the penultimate days of the Session, must have been sympathetically conscious that Mr. Cavendish Bentinck was struggling painfully with pent-up indignation. There was he, Secretary to the Board of Trade, overflowing with knowledge of the doings and the merits of the department, "cribbed, cabined, caged, confined, bound in," a prey to suppressed rage; for was he not effectually muzzled when his chief was baited and twitted until he sank beneath the assaults upon him, and sat like a broken lily, silent and piteous to behold? And yet all the while Mr. Bentinck had a tale which he would have unrhapsodies of Mr. Plimsoll and proved that the Prime Minister was justified in the policy which caused him to prefer the completion of the Agricultural Holdings Bill and the shelving of the Merchant Shipping Bill. But Mr. Disraeli refused such aid in very critical warpent of his political errors and took his out. the Merchant Shipping Bill. But Mr. Disraeli refused such aid in a very critical moment of his political career, and took his own course, thus proving that for the time at least he had lost the faculty which is said to be indispensable to the leaders of men, that of detecting and appreciating the latent powers of their subordinates. Happily, mankind was not deprived of Mr. Bentinck's ideas: for post-haste he went down to Whitehaven, and with "a wild shrick of liberty" proclaimed that all the hubbub about peccant shipowners was the product of a heated enthusiasm; that if there were errors of judgment which resulted in the loss of ships and men, they were only such as the corrective in the loss of ships and men, they were only such as the corrective powers of the Board of Trade, under the masterly conduct of Sir Charles Adderley supplemented by the action of his own powerful will and untiring activity, would have been amply sufficient to deal; and that the makeshift Act with which the Premier covered one of the greatest mistakes of his public life was unnecessary. These were bold words, and might be placed in the same category as those which ancient Pistol

uttered in the breach. Thenceforward until now extra-parliamentary utterances have followed fast and thick. Little needs it to dwell on the autobiography which Mr. Roebuck has been delivering in duplicate at Sheffield. It is delightful to know, though everyone knew it before, for it has been often proclaimed, that the one knew it before, for it has been often proclaimed, that the scheme of political and social progress which was originally engendered in the mind of Mr. Roebuck has been literally and exactly fulfilled; that the end has been reached; and that, like Canute to the waves of the sea, its projector now pronounces that it shall go no further, probably with as much effect as followed the mock commands of the wise and wary King of Britain. But there is something in the egotism of Mr. Roebuck which gives it a touch of grandeur, while his speeches are pleasant to hear and as pleasant to read, which can be said of very few orations. By a rapid descent we come to Mr. Marten, Q.C., an outcome of the last general election, when, in conjunction with Mr. Smollett, he made the reprewhen, in conjunction with Mr. Smollett, he made the representation of the generally Liberal town of Cambridge wholly Conservative. This gentleman achieved a reputation in the Court of Chancery while an utter barrister; and he is now in that state of transition between a "stuff gown" and a silk one which is usually a crisis in the career of an advocate. Of him it may be said that there is no more regular, more persistent attendant on the sittings of the House, and anyone who has thought it worth while to observe him may wonder how he manages to cope with his professional business, when he seems so entirely devoted to his Parlian entary duties. when he seems so entrery devoted to his rarmangement you these. Evidently he is laying himself out for statesmanship. He would be a frequent speaker, if he could, but one or two specimens of his style which he has given have not been favourable to his popularity. He is very wordy, very long, supremely confident, monotonous and rapid in delivery, and altogether a member who is likely to move in the transfer which the transfer wh that space which intervenes on most nights between eight and ten o'clock. Lately his constituents have been making much ten o'clock. Lately his constituents have been making much of him, for they have listened with apparent zest to several speeches which he has pronounced during a visitation on Cam bridge. It was obvious, during all last Session that Mr. Dodson was bidding for what may be called secondary leadership of the Opposition; for he made many spasmodic attempts to intervene with counsel at moments of disturbance and disruption. But it can hardly be said that he was for though he tried to adopt the tone of authority which with much effort he contrived to exhibit when he was Chairman of Committees, he was deficient in force and aplomb, and nobody appeared to mind him. It would seem that in his county he has been entering on a new phase, and in his character of country gentleman has been discoursing bucolically, it is to be hoped in a manner adequate to the

Place, but not a very wide one, for the leader of her Majesty's Opposition. The Marquis of Hartington has made a public appearance in Radnorshire, the nominal county town of which he represents. Whatever may have been the of which he represents. Whatever may have been the expectations of his audience in regard to a review of public affairs, and a declaration of the future policy of the Liberal party as it is understood by the heir of the ruling house of Devonshire, it was disappointed. For Lord Hartington earnestly deprecated going into these topics, and his principal utterance was a wish for the success of the Presteign railway. Possibly Sir Wilfrid Lawson, owing to his natural ease and acquired confidence, is as much at home at an agricultural show as anywhere else. At any rate, he was in a happy vein the other day at a festival of that kind at Wigton. He commented amusingly on that formula in the Speech from the

mented amusingly on that formula in the Speech from the

Throne which releases members from their Parliamentary labours and sends them down to the discharge of their duties in the country. Though himself a country gentleman, he is unable to see what the duties of that class are in the autumn, except to shoot partridges, to license public-houses, and to make speeches at agricultural dinners. He expressed himself confident that the Ministry had not directly caused the floods which prevailed during the summer, that Mr. Disraeli had nothing to do with the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, and that Mr. Ward Hunt was not a party to the sinking of the Vanguard; and these being examples of the matter of a speech overflowing with humorous sarcasms, it may well be believed that the audience which he addressed were as well be believed that the audience which he addressed were as tickled and delighted as is ever the House of Commons when

There is a curious coincidence in speeches delivered by Colonel North and Sir James Elphinstone at Bicester and Portsmouth respectively. They both fall foul of the Irish members, and speak of them in no measured language, while each of them declares that if such men are to be the components of a Home-Rule Parliament, they would on no account Parliament, neither of these two gentlemen is likely to be called on to make the terrible sacrifice they contemplate, for where in the bounds of possibility is it possible that either of them would be elected to an Irish Parliament by an Irish

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated May 27, 1873, with ten codicils, of the Rev. The will, dated May 21, 1813, with ten codicits, of the Rev. Henry Charles Morgan, late of Goodrich, Herefordshire, and of Oakfield, Berks, who died on July 29 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Edward Otto Partridge, James Tuck Withers, and Henry Minett, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, the North London Consumption Hospital, the North London (University College) Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, Paddington, the Society for Building New Churches, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, St. George's Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the Clergy Orphan Corporation, the Lock Hospital, Westminster Hospital, King's College Hospital, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, the Hereford Infirmary, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Ross Dispensary, £1000 each; to the Redhill Reformatory, the Royal Society of St. Ann, Brixton-hill, the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children, Old Kent-road, and the Asylum for the Homeless Poor, Bannerstreet, st. Luke's, £500 each; and to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, £100, all free of legacy duty. There are very numerous other legacies to relatives, friends, present and late servants, and others; and the residue of the personalty he leaves between all the persons of the name of Morgan (including Frederick Morgan Pevler) who are Henry Charles Morgan, late of Goodrich, Herefordshire, and of of the personalty he leaves between all the persons of the name of Morgan (including Frederick Morgan Peyler) who are legatees under his will, in proportion to the amount of their

The will of Mr. Thomas Bless Pugh, late of No. 168, Clapham-road, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Thomas Pugh, Charles Ray, and Martin Forster, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Pugh, an immediate legacy of £1000 and his residence, with the household furniture and effects; to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, £3000; to the Hastings and St. Leonards Home for Invalid Gentlewomen, the London Fever Hospital, and the Samaritan Society of St. Thomas's Hospital, £300 each; upon trust for his wife for life £16,000 Consols; at her death £10,000 stock, part thereof, is given to the Medical Benevolent College at Epsom for the creation of pensioners to receive annuities without residence, and the remaining £6000 stock to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution; a further sum of £16,000 Reduced Stock is also left left upon trust for his wife for life. There are a great many other legacies; and the residue he gives to his cousin, the said Thomas Pugh.

The will, with two codicils, dated respectively Nov. 12, 1872, July 22, 1873, and June 26 last, of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., late of Duppas-hill, Croydon, who died on July 20, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Captain Henry Bond Head and the Rev. George Head, two of the sons of the Bond Head and the Rev. George Head, two of the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his four children legacies of £100, and to his executors £100 each in addition, free of duty, for their trouble; to his servant David Hanes an annuity of £30 for life, and on his death an annuity of £20 to his wife Sophia Hanes, if she survive him; to his wife, Dame Julia Valenza Head, he leaves £500 and the income of the residue of his real and personal estate for life; on her death, after first making up to £6000 the portions of each of his children who have not received the whole of that sum in his lifetime, he gives one fourth of the remainder to the children of his son Francis Somerville Head and a fourth to each of his his son Francis Somerville Head and a fourth to each of his other three children.

The will, dated March 27, 1873, of Admiral Richard Laird Warren, late of Southsea, who died on July 29 last, was proved on the 23rd ult., at the Winchester district registry, under £5000, by Pelham Laird Warren, one of the sons of the deceased, the acting executor.

The National Life-Boat Institution has forwarded to

The National Life-Boat Institution has forwarded to Swanage the life-boat Charlotte Mary, which, together with equipments, has been presented to the institution by Mr. G. J. Wilde, on behalf of his aunt, the late Miss M. R. Wilde.

The great 81-ton gun, which has been so long an anxiety to the authorities at Woolwich, is now finally completed. It left the shrinking-pit on Monday; and, the vent having been bored, the gun is now ready for its final trial at the butts.

The birthday of the Marquis of Bute was celebrated on Monday at Cardiff by a gigantic school treat, to which four thousand children attending the Church of England and Roman Catholic schools were invited.

The first turf of a marine drive round the Great Ormes Head, Llandudno, was cut on Thursday week by Mr. Joseph Evans, of Haydock, chairman of the Drive Company, the capital of which amounts to £13,000. The length of the drive will be five miles three furlongs.

According to the returns of emigration from Liverpool for August, the total number of persons who left was 8270, being a decrease of 6124 as compared with August, 1874. Eight months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of the last, show a decrease of 21,770.

The Liberals of Bury St. Edmunds have resolved to present a handsome pair of silver candelabra to Mr. Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, formerly one of the members for the borough, in token of their appreciation of his services as their representative for seventeen years tive for seventeen years.

PROVING WILLS.

Much disappointment is continually being caused by the want Much disappointment is continually being caused by the want of a little knowledge on two or three points in connection with the proving of wills, particularly as to the time when they must be proved and the value of, the property left by the testator. A day spent among the searchers at the new Will Office, Somerset House, will bring many instances of this under your notice. Take your stand for a short time by the desk of the clerk who issues the search tickets. Here comes the eager expectant legatee with his shilling stamp, and, having given it up and told the name of the deceased whose will he wishes to see, he is taken in hand by a clerk with the view of putting him in the way of doing so. He is now asked, "When did the deceased die?" We have heard him say, "Yesterday;" in which case, were it not for the kindness of the officials in transferring his stamp to some other searcher, his shilling would be wasted, for seven days must elapse from the time of

would be wasted, for seven days must elapse from the time of the death before a will can be proved and a probate granted.

Here comes the poor relative from the country, accompanied by her friend, who knows all about the law. "When did the deceased die?" "Just twelve months to-day, Sir." The patient relative, under the advice of her friend, has quietly waited until a year had passed because he has told her the will must be proved within that time; so she has long arranged for a special journey to London on this particular day, as she is sure to see the will when she then comes. But, perhaps, after all she is disappointed, for it is not compulsory on executors to prove a will under the twelve months. It is very uncertain how long a time will elapse after the death before a will is proved: in most cases it is within a month or two. It is proved thus early, not because the law says it must be proved within any given time, but to suit the convenience of the executors any given time, but to suit the convenience of the executors and the exigencies of the estate they have to administer, because they cannot fully perform their duties until they are in possession of the probate.

Unless the testator has been dead three years, the Probate

Court authorities do not so much as inquire why the will has Court authorities do not so much as inquire why the will has not been proved before; and whatever the reason of delay, even if it is neglect, or ignorance, or any other fault of the epplicant, so long as it is truly set forth, we do not know that probate of a will would or could be refused; we certainly never knew of a case of refusal on the ground of delay. Any of the parties interested can, however, compel, by means of a process of the court, an early proof of the will.

How much has he left? is the great question after finding the will; a note at the foot states how much it is sworn under; but to those who are ignorant of the law and do not know the

but to those who are ignorant of the law and do not know the full particulars of the property this statement is very likely to mislead as to the poverty or wealth of the testator. A story is current that a banker, who was by repute very rich, on his deathbed called his son and informed him that he was really insolvent, and advised him, after his death, to prove his will under half a million. This, it is said, the son did, and paid the duties as though his father had left all this money. The public confidence in the bank was thoroughly established, and the son made out of it a large fortune. Whether this is true or not we cannot say; but there is nothing to prevent its being done.

As the law stands a will may be rightly sworn under half a million, while the net value of the personal estate may not, in fact, amount to half that sum, or even be sufficient to pay the debts. The executors are bound to prove the will for the gross value of the property at the time of the death, without deducting anything on account of the debts owing or the funeral and testamentary expenses. Should it happen that if the debts had been deducted it would have caused a less stamp duty to have been paid on the probate, after they are actually paid, on production of the accounts and receipts, the Inland Revenue

production of the accounts and receipts, the Inland Revenue authorities will return a corresponding part of the duty.

Again, if a will is sworn under any particular sum, it does not mean even that there is property of that amount in the gross, although it is very commonly believed so; it is sworn under such sum. Take an example. A will is proved under £1500. As a matter of fact, instead of there being £1500, there may be only £1000; for if this latter sum was the exact value of deceased's property, the executors could not swear it under £1000, and would be obliged to take the probate under £1500. Take another case. If a probate is sworn under £60,000, it simply means that the gross value of the property is at least £50,000. There is a scale fixed by Act of Parliament, and executors are required to swear the property under one of the sums given. This scale, commencing at £100, goes up at first £100 at each step, and, going on increasing, it soon begins to jump £1000, £2000, £5000, and then £10,000 at a time, until it eventually takes leaps of £100,000; so that the actual gross value of an estate sworn, say, under £500,000, might actual gross value of an estate sworn, say, under £500,000, might be only exactly £400,000, the place in the scale preceding it.

To learn fully what property executors have to include and

To learn fully what property executors have to include and what to leave out in their estimate for probate would need the reading of a great many law books and a great many Acts of Parliament; but generally property of any kind abroad and freehold estate are excluded. Property in settlement, which the testator has not an absolute power of willing away to whom he pleases, is also excluded. Advantage has often been taken of this to evade the payment of probate duty; in one case we have heard of, however, it resulted instead in the Government getting two stamps. One of our Judges, expressly for the purpose of avoiding the payment of this duty at his death, by a deed settled all his property on his son, reserving to himself only a life interest; unfortunately, the son died (without having been married) before his father, and the learned Judge had the pleasure of taking out letters of administration to his son's estate and paying the stamp duty thereon to enable him to obtain possession of the money he had so settled, which he got back only as next of kin to his son; and on the Judge's death the Government got another stamp duty on the same property.

stamp duty on the same property. The amount a probate is sworn under may or may not include property in Scotland or Ireland. In theory it seems right that an official document, whether granted at London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, should have force and effect all over Great Britain; yet in practice it has been found that its sometimes Great Britain; yet in practice it has been found that it is sometimes very much cheaper to go to the trouble and expense of taking out a separate probate for each country, in consequence of the arbitrary way in which the scale regulating the payment of this stamp duty is framed. For instance, suppose a testator has property in Scotland under the value of £60,000 and in England under the value of £120,000, the total value being upwards of £160,000, if one probate is taken it must be sworn under £180,000 and a stamp of £2400 paid; but if two probates are taken, one in Edinburgh and one in London, on the Scotch one a stamp of £750 must be paid, and on the English one a stamp of £1500, together only £2250, thus saving a clear £150. Supposing the total property is under £1,000,000—under £700,000 in one country and under £300,000 in the other—by taking two probates instead of one a sum of £750 would be taking two probates instead of one a sum of £750 would be saved. As it is entirely in the executors' discretion which they will do, we would advise those whose testators have left proporty in Seatherd or Jackson the statement of the saved perty in Scotland or Ireland as well as in England to study the scale a little and see how it works in their particular case, and take one or two probates accordingly, as they find in which way they pay least to the Government.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR G. SUTHERLAND-DUNBAR, BART.



the elder son of Sir Benjamin Dunbar, third Baronet, by Janet, his wife, eldest daughter of George Mackay, Esq., of Bighouse. He succeeded his father in the harohis father in the baro-netcy, May, 1843, but de-clined to continue the as-

clined to continue the assumption of the Barony of Duffus, which his father had taken. That title, restored by Act of Parliament, May 26, 1826, to Captain James Sutherland, was claimed at his Lordship's decease, Jan. 30, 1827, by the late Sir Benjamin Dunbar, Bart., and by his cousin, the Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne, near Doncaster; but the question has never been authoritatively decided. The Baronet whose decease we record was not married, and the baronetcy appears to have become extinct. In the House of Lords' return of owners of land in Scotland the late Sir George Dunbar is stated to have possessed 26,880 acres of land in Caithness-shire.

SIR F. CURRIE, BART.

SIR F. CURRIE, BART.

Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., D.C.L., died on the 10th inst., at 8t. Leonard's-on-the-Sea. He was born Feb. 3, 1799, the third son of Mark Currie, Esq., of Upper Gatton, Surrey, afterwards of Hayes, Middlesex, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Close, Esq., of Easby, Yorkshire, and received his education at the Charterhouse, and at Haileybury College. He entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1817; and, having held various revenue and judicial appointments from 1820 to 1838, became, in 1840, Judge of the Court of Sudder-Adawlut. In 1842 he was made Secretary to the Indian Government, and accompanied Lord Hardinge in the campaign of 1845-6. In the latter year, immediately after the battles of the Sutlej, he was created a Baronet. Sir Frederick arranged the treaty of Umritsar, and was deputed to conduct the Maharajah Dhuleep

he was created a Baronet. Sir Frederick arranged the treaty of Umritsar, and was deputed to conduct the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing in state to his palace at Lahore. He was a member of the Supreme Council 1847-8, and sat as an ordinary member from 1849 to 1853, in which year he retired. The following year he was appointed a director H.E.I.C.S., and was chairman in 1857-8. He married, first, Aug. 7, 1820, Susanna, eldest daughter of John Pascal Larkins, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.; secondly, Sept. 3, 1834, Lucy-Elizabeth, daughter of Robert M. Bird, H.E.I.C.S.; and thirdly, Feb. 10, 1841, Katharine Maria, eldest daughter of George Powney Thompson, Esq., Bengal C.S., and had issue by each. His eldest son and successor, now the Rev. Sir Frederick Larkins Currie, second Baronet, M.A., was born April 18, 1823, and has been twice married.

COLONEL PEERS WILLIAMS.

COLONEL PEERS WILLIAMS.

Thomas Peers Williams, Esq., of Temple House, Bucks, Craigy-Don, Anglesey, J.P., D.L., Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Anglesey Militia, died on the 7th inst. at 50, South Audley-street. He was born March 27, 1795, the eldest son of Owen Williams, Esq., of Temple House, Bucks, M.P. for Marlow, by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinmel Park, co. Denbigh, and grandson of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Llanidan, in Anglesey, who purchased Temple Mills, and sat in Parliament for Great Marlow from 1790 to 1802. Colonel Williams, whose death we record, was educated at Westminster and at Christchurch, Oxford, and sat in the House of Commons, as M.P. for Great Marlow, from 1820 to 1868. He married, Aug. 27, 1835, Emily, daughter of Anthony Bacon, Esq., of Elcott, Berks, and leaves one son, Colonel Owen Lewis Cope Williams, Royal Horse Guards, and four daughters—Lady Williams-Bulkeley; Viscountess Dangan; the Countess of Aylesford, Lady Charles Innes Ker; and the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery.

The deaths are also announced of Thomas Edward Scott, Esq., late of Carbrooke, Norfolk, and Swanthorpe, Hants, J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk, on the 7th inst., within three weeks of the eighty-third anniversary of his birth; of Major-General Nathan S. Gardiner, on the 7th inst.; of Maria Wilhelmina, Lady Menzies, widow of the late distinguished general officer, Sir Charles Menzies, K.C.B., and daughter of Dr. Bryant, a well-known physician, at the age of eighty-seven; of Lady Susan Vane-Tempest, widow of Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest, and only daughter of the late Duke of Newcastle, aged thirty-six; of the Hon. Ashley Carr Glyn, at Brighton, on Saturday last; of Admiral Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B., in his seventy-fifth year; of Colonel Poulett Somerset, C.B., late of the Coldstream Guards, who served with distinction in the Crimea, in the fifty-fourth year of his age; of Colonel the Hon. H. E. H. Gage, eldest son of Viscount Gage, sixty-one years of age; of Major-General Nathan Smith Gardiner, Major unattached; of Mr. Richard Mullens, the solicitor to the Bankers' Protection Association; and of Mr. Roche, one of the Registrars of the London Bankruptcy Court.

A severe thunderstorm broke over the north of Scotland on the morning of Thursday week.

Mr. Forster, M.P., attended a meeting of Odd Fellows at Otley, near Leeds, last Saturday. In addressing them he said were he a working man he should join that organisation, one great recommendation of which, in his opinion, was its being managed by working men. He passed on to a consideration of the co of the poor law, to the existence of which he attributed the absence of social convulsions in England during the last hundred dred years. Mr. Forster said he hoped to see wages still higher, finding, as an employer, that the rates of wages and profits increased together. He looked forward to the scope of friendly societies being at some future time extended to making provision for members in their old age.

Major Frank Bolton, in his monthly report as to the water supplied to London, states that during August all the com-panies effectually filtered the water supplied by them to the metropolis, and it was delivered into their mains perfectly clear and bright, although they were unable to remove the slight colouring matter with which the water from the Thames was stained owing to the floods which prevailed during the early part of the month. Many of the causes of complaint as to the quality of the water delivered for domestic purposes are found on inquiry to be solely attributable to the dirty and im-perfectly covered cisterns on the premises of the complainants; all cisterns should be frequently cleaned out, and every care should be taken by the consumers to prevent the contamination of the domestic water supply.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

cations relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope. C.—Accept our best thanks for the problem. We regret to say that the former one was pronounced by two or three examiners to be very much beneath your usual

standard.

G V.—Many thanks for the game and inclosed slip.

T R.—The solution required is—1. R to K B 4th. 2. Castles. 3. R mates. Black's moves are all forced.

are all forced.

G H Gwyn.—We are obliged by the problem, which shall have early attention.

J J.—The game to hand, with many thanks.

Twach, D P Davis, J G C, J Wyse, W Tiptaft.—Is it possible that a problem in one move has baffled so many of our correspondents? In reply to 1, Q takes R, Black simply takes the Queen with Pawn, becoming a Knight and mating.

Edme Simonot.—Both the solutions are incorrect.

Antiferentle.—"These moves" was a misprint for "two moves," and duly corrected in the foll wing number.

R W S.—We really know nothing of the prospects of the American Congress. According to the latest advices, the stereotyped class wrangle had sprung up, and matters were at a dead-lock.

A J.—There is a talk of holding the next meeting either at Nottingham or Liverpool.

were at a dead-lock.

A J.—There is a talk of holding the next meeting either at Nottingham or Liverpool, but nothing has yet been settled.

GILES H G.—We emitted to mention that Mr. Bird's "Chess Masterpieces" is published by Messrs, Dean and Co., Fleet-street. The solution will not do, as Black can play 1. K to Ktöth.

J K.—There is no mate as you propose. Look at the position again.

M H Moorhouse.—The solution will not hold good if Black play 1. P takes Q.

BAZ.—If Black, in reply to 2. P to R 4, play 2. B takes R, how do you propose to mate?

THE WHITE HART.—You forget that, in reply to the check of the Queen, Black can interpose the Knight.

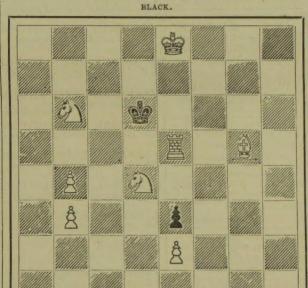
DESPHE.—There is no mate as you suggest, as Black can take Rook with King.

F ST GEORGE.—Many thanks for the problems.

W COATES.—On examination, we find your last problem admits of an easy mate in two moves by 1. Kt to Q 3rd.

PROBLEM No. 1845.—Additional correct solutions received from HAN, Barrow Hedges, J P Grimsby, M H Moorhouse, Emile F, G H Gwyn, L L.

PROBLEM No. 1648. By Mr. F. H. BENNETT.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

BRITISH COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following Game was played in the Handicap Tournament at the recent Glasgow meeting between the Rev. C. E. RANKEN and Mr. BLACKBURNE, the latter giving the King's Bishop's Pawn in exchange for the move. (Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. R.) P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd white (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd

On this move Mr. Ranken pertinently remarks:—"A greater experience of these unusual odds would doubtiess have led Black to play 2. P to Q 3ra at this point, or what would, perhaps, have been better, to adopt a close opening." This is quite true. The Scotch gambit enables Mr. Black rue to utilise to the utmost the advantage of the open K B file for the advantage of the open K B file for the action of the Rook. advantage of the action of the Rook.

P takes P Kt to K B 3rd 3. P to Q 4th 4. B to Q B 4th we believe. Had he ove of 4. B to Q B 4th, rejoined with 5. Kt to marked superiority in The best reply, we played the usual move White "ould have rej K Kt 5th, with a mar rosition"

5. Castles B to Q B 4th This reduces the opening to Max Lange's timee Piano—a form of game by no mean. favourable to the second player at these deceptive odds. We should have greatly preferred 5. P to Q 3rd at this point.

point.

6. P to K 5th P takes B

8. Kt to Kt 5th P takes P

Already Black has by no means an agreeable gaine, but the move in the text is apparently his best resource. Had ine played 8. Castles, White would have obviously obtained a winning game by 9. Q

A necessary precase the same process.

9. Kt takes K B P K takes Kt
10. Q to R 5th (ch)
11. Q takes B (ch)
12. Q to R 5th
B to K 3rd

13. R takes P Very ingenious; if Black takes the Rook, he loses his Queen or both his own Rooks in return.

| WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. R.) | 14. R to R 6th | R to B 2nd | 15. B to Kt 5th (ch) | K to Q 2nd | 16. Kt to Q 2nd | Q to Q 4th | Here, again, we should have preferred 16. Q to K 4th, followed, if White rejoins with 17. Kt to B 3rd, by Q to K B 4th 17. R to K sq B to B 4th 18. Kt to B 3rd. R to K sq

He might, we believe, have s fely taken the Q B P with Bishop. If White in reply captures Kt with R, the rejoinder would be R takes Kt.

Surely 20. P to Q 6th would have been very way preferable—e.g.:—

| 21. Q takes R (ch) | K tukes Q | 22. Kt to Kt 5th (ch) K to Kt sq | 23. Kt takes Q | B takes Kt | 24. R to R 4th | 25. P takes P | P takes P | 26. B to B 3rd | E to K Kt 3rd | Kt to K 2nd | 28. Kt o R 4th | Kt oB 2nd | 29. Kt oB 2nd | E to R 2nd | Kt oB 2nd | E to R 2nd | E t

K to K 3rd
Kt to Q 4th
Kt takes B
K to K 4th
P to Q Kt 4th
P to Q B 4th
P takes R (ch)
K to B 3rd
K to Kt 2nd
Black resigned ack takes the Rook, oth his own Rooks 35. P takes B 2 takes C 2 R to K B sq 35. P takes B 2 takes R P K to K 5 R 2 R to K B sq 38. P to Q 5th, and Black re

THE LATE MR. BUCKLE.

An original Game of the late Mr. Buckle's is such a rarity that we offer no apology for reproducing from the Nottingham Daily Express the following clever little partie. It was played, some years ago, at Brighton, between Mr. Buckle and Mr. Paul Foskert.—(Giucoc Piano.) WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. B.) B to R 3rd P to K B 3rd

10. Castles 11. R to K sq 12. B to K 3rd

Mr. BUCKLE and WHITE (Mr. F.) 1. Pto K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. B to Q B 4th 4. P to Q B 3rd 5. P to Q 4th 6. P to K 5th BLACK (Mr. B.)
P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
B to Q B 4th
Kt to K B 3rd
P takes P

B to Q Kt 5th Kt takes P

bout a move earlie

1. P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd

3. P to Q B 3rd

4. P to Q 4th

5. P takes P

6. B to Q Kt 5th

7. Kt to Q 4th, &c

P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd Kt to kes K P

Castles P takes B 9. B takes Kt

ight, as it threatens by Kt to K 5th, but to go of move, "the Nottlinghan Express es Kt might possibly evils; but there is, ite, e, g.;—P takes R Q to Q 4th (best) P takes Q B to Q Kt 3rd R takes K R takes K, ning position. 12. 13. Kt to K 6th h - master. If White Black wins in a few Q to K B 3rd Q to B 7th (ch) R takes Kt Kt to Kt 6th (ch) 14. P takes B 15. Kt takes R 16. K to R sq 17. Kt to Q R 3rd

Elegant and conclusive.

18. P takes Kt R to K B 3rd, and Black wins.

EASIER LIFE.

A man living in London, or in one of our great provincial

A man living in London, or in one of our great provincial towns, hardly ever realises what is so perpetually said of the hurry and struggle of the English life of to-day. It is possible to get used to anything, and we scarcely notice the swiftness of the stream by which we are swept along; even the amazement of each fresh country cousin at the feverish energy of the city's multitudinous life makes us only smile, not think. We take the commonplaces about the fearful "pace" of the nineteenth century simply as commonplaces, and never dream of inquiring whether they are truisms or stale falsehoods.

Nor does the ordinary Londoner, in his yearly holiday, see much whose contrast with his everyday life can strike him very strongly. The utter laziness of his month at the seaside—whether it be enjoyed quietly at some pretty country watering-place or enlivened by the brazen vulgarity of some tawdry and graceless London-super-mare—is simply the natural reaction from his monotonous labour in town: having thoroughly overworked himself for eleven-twelfths of the year, the city man generally recruits his wasted strength by a vast unredeemed inaction during the other twelfth—a plan which has, at all events, the advantage of sending him back unreluctant to his work, welcomed as at least a relief from boredom. And even if he can afford to take his family further than Kent or Sussex—or is young and unencumbered with "hostages to fortune"—he substitutes for the savage persistency of work a savage energy in the pursuit of pleasure which must, one would imagine, make it quite unattainable. Rushing from show-place to show-place on the Continent, he sees little of the people but those least-admirable specimens of every race who make a comfortable living out of the eager and extravagant tourist; their quiet home-life does not come under his notice—he cannot see it, just as the passengers whirling along in an express-train cannot realise that the telegraph-posts along the line are perfectly motionless; and he, probably unconsciously, ei

along in an express-train cannot realise that the telegraphposts along the line are perfectly motionless; and he, probably
unconsciously, either assumes that all "foreigners" (as he
cheerily terms Germans in Germany, Frenchmen in France)
are in their business hours as frantic as himself, or puts them
down, in homely British phrase, as "lazy beasts."

But let him live for a fortnight or a month in the quiet of a
German country town, which too many "Cooks" have not
spoilt, making friends there, mixing in its life as much as he
can, trying to live as nearly as possible like his new neighbours; and he will find it a way of life more really profitable,
more wholesome and enjoyable, than that which he has for so
many years unhesitatingly followed as the best of conceivable
existences; he will find in it less bustle, less over-work, less
display, less division of classes and consequent snobbishness,
and more culture, more leisure, more real economy.

display, less division of classes and consequent snobbishness, and more culture, more leisure, more real economy.

The ordinary life of a man of business in one of these German towns seems to us very simple and pleasant. His house is, very often, that of his ancestors—three hundred years old, it may be, with a huge roof sloping upwards, measuring as much from chimney to edge as the rest of the house from the roof's end to the ground; very clean within, and very plainly furnished—rather bare to an English eye, perhaps, and wanting in carpets, and, above all, in our cheery, open fireplaces. He and his household rise at half-past five or six and take their first light breakfast; the second is an perhaps, and wanting in carpets, and, above all, in our cheery, open fireplaces. He and his household rise at half-past five or six, and take their first light breakfast; the second is an irregular meal—a sort of early lunch, coming off between ten and eleven. At his office betimes, he has done the bulk of the day's work before his early dinner at one or half-past, and a very small attraction will induce him to give up the afternoon to quiet enjoyment. There is generally a concert at some public garden or neighbouring park once or twice in the week, where may be seen not only half the ladies of the place (each, as a matter of course, with her knitting), but a good sprinkling of the men, drinking beer, coffee, milk, chatting, listening to a band which plays (often very well) Beethoven, Wagner, Verdi, and Strauss, with serene impartiality. A "high tea," or supper, at eight—to which the ever-active German appetite does full justice—is often followed by music, sometimes by cards or chess, till, at about half-past ten, it is bedtime for all. The German has thus plenty of play-time; but even during his working hours he is far from slaving in the English fashion. Though he does a very fair amount of work in his day, he takes it easily, and does not allow it to trouble him overmuch. Probably in a case of emergency the average Englishman could do double as much as the average German in a given time—but the German makes cases of emergency as rare as possible. He generally smokes over his work; and altogether tries to get as much enjoyment out of the twenty-

in a given time—but the German makes cases of emergency as rare as possible. He generally smokes over his work; and altogether tries to get as much enjoyment out of the twenty-four hours as he can, without wildly attempting to compress it into two or three of them, or to save it all for a month in the summer, as the child keeps an oasis of jam till all the surrounding crust of his tartlet be devoured.

Yet this nation of easy and happy life holds now the mastery of the world; and while in literature one knows not whom to rank above it, in one province of art, at least, music—the highest and purest of all—it is entirely without a rival. The truth which our mechanics have discovered, that in the long run more playtime makes a man do more work, has been universally acted upon in Germany, and has borne its fruit.

And in walking through an old German town one can see how long this rule has been acted on. Those wonderful high roofs must have been raised by leisurely men, taking a pleasure in their work, and not merely trying to make as quickly as possible a building convenient and wind and water tight. Every well-to-do burgher's house seems to have been built by men with some feeling for beauty: and now and then in the grand old-fashioned towns of Northern Germany one comes across magnificently picturesque buildings—the Guild-boves of all the graffs, with towering red-tiled roofs and dark comes across magnificently picturesque buildings—the Guild-houses of all the crafts, with towering red-tiled roofs and dark fronts of many stories, along each of which run the arms of the several guilds painted in colours almost as fresh and warm to-day as they were three hundred years ago.

Three hundred years ago!—and was not our life in England then like this? Read the "Merry Wives of Windsor;" how pleasant and easygoing the life is there: men go forth early shooting, they walk in the fields of an afternoon, they devise masques and sing in roundelays—yet we know that England did not want for workers then, nor for conquerors, explorers, poets and philosophers, as great as the world has ever seen. Shakspeare himself is indeed the truest type of the man of Shakspeare himself is indeed the truest type of the man of real artistic culture combined with energy and common sense, entirely opposed to the Puritan ideal—an ideal nowadays often oddly dashed with the feeling that art and pleasure have their value even from a purely utilitarian point of view. In his time poetry and fancy mingled freely with common life, breaking out in verse and play at every little festival or merrymaking, adorning house and shop with quaint and fanciful carving, painting, strange device, and whimsical blazonry—festooning the hours of honest cheery work with ever fresh conceits, so that worktime and playtime were not utter enemies, but brothers with some family likeness.

Why should it not be so now? Can we not cease the per-

Why should it not be so now? Can we not cease the perpetual competition, the lavish display, that make this eager work necessary? We need not give up a single home-comfort, one real pleasure. In both pleasure and comfort we should gain a hundredfold by living a simpler, quieter, more wholesome and more balanced, healthier and easier life.

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